

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 250.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.) SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1867.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

News from Europe.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Fenian rumours are still current. It is rumoured this morning that another Fenian cruiser was recently seen hovering about the Irish coast. The government is taking every possible measure to prevent any outbreak.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 27.—The police are very active in arresting persons believed to have been implicated in the recent Fenian riot. Scores have been apprehended since the last report. The prisoners are all discharged, however, as fast as examined by the Court, nothing being proved to warrant their detention, nor has anything as to the plans of the Fenian organization been elicited.

DUBLIN, Sept. 27.—Fears are entertained that the Fenians here, emboldened by the success of the mob at Manchester, will make a similar effort to rescue Captain Moriarty, who is now undergoing his sentence of imprisonment. The government is taking all necessary precaution against such an attempt.

Forty of the Fenian convicts, who have hitherto been imprisoned in the Irish jails, have been sent to Portland, England, for safe keeping.

FLORENCE, Sept. 25.—When it became known here that Garibaldi had been arrested, his partisans in this city were greatly exasperated, and, appearing in the streets in crowds, made a turbulent demonstration of sympathy for their leader. The manifestations finally developed into a riot, but the disturbance, though threatening, was suppressed by the government. All the volunteers of Garibaldi, who had gathered at various points on the Roman frontier, have been compelled to disperse and retire by the Italian troops.

King Victor Emmanuel has issued another proclamation, in which he says that the faith of the government, pledged in its treaties with foreign powers, exacted of it the painful duty of arresting Garibaldi, the acknowledged leader of a movement in direct violation of these treaties. It is said the Italian government has offered to send Garibaldi to his home at Caprera, and relieve him of all constraint, if he will give his parole not to engage in further hostilities against the Roman States.

Sept. 26.—Attempts were made to renew the disturbances, but they proved futile. The government called out the National Guards and checked all outbreaks. Several men have been arrested. The city is now quiet. Reports show the condition of the country to be tranquil.

Sept. 27.—Serious riots have broken out at Udine, a town of Northern Italy, sixty miles from Venice; armed bands paraded the streets, clamouring for revolution. These bands were largely composed of Garibaldian volunteers, who had been compelled to fly from the Roman frontier by the Italian troops. The partisans of Garibaldi are creating tumults in various parts of Italy for the purpose of obtaining the release of their leader.

It is reported that King Victor Emmanuel is about to issue a proclamation calling an extraordinary session of the Italian Parliament.

Sept. 29.—Garibaldi, from his prison, has written a letter saying that the Romans have the right which all slaves have to rise against their oppressors, and that it is the duty of Italians to help them in their struggle for liberty; he hopes his fellow-patriots will not be discouraged by their last reverse and exhorts them to reorganize and march on to the achievement of their great purpose, the liberation of Rome. The letter concludes with an eloquent appeal to the men of the liberal party of Italy, declaring that the eyes of the world are turned upon them and the nations of the earth anxiously await the result of their action in the present crisis.

The particulars of the riots last week in various parts of Italy show that they were even more serious than at first reported. In some cities the mobs were fierce and obstinate and the troops were frequently obliged to use their bayonets, and sometimes to fire upon the people. Many citizens and some soldiers were killed and a large number wounded.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—The *Mouvenir* and all the jour-

nals of an official or semi-official character this morning praise the decision and firmness of the King of Italy in preventing the lawless invasion of Rome and maintaining the faith of treaty obligations, and say that the conduct of the Italian government in the matter affords another strong guarantee for the peace of Europe.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The reports from Italy are very conflicting. The latest despatches received to-day make mention of serious riots at Modena, Milan, Genoa and Naples. Gen. Garibaldi was going to Caprera. The Pope has sent a message to the Emperor Napoleon thanking him for the arrest of Garibaldi.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 26.—A dispute has arisen between the King of Belgium and the Emperor of Austria, in regard to the settlement of the estate of the late Emperor Maximilian.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION closed on the 27th ult. The Toronto *Leader's* special correspondent says:—"Upon the whole, although the Association will lose several thousand dollars, the fair has been as successful as any one expected. The weather has been finer throughout the week than at any exhibition for years past, the attendance of visitors has been good, and the animals and articles exhibited have been as numerous and of as excellent a character as could have been anticipated for a fair held at Kingston. The Association always loses money by holding its fair here, and it takes two successful fairs elsewhere to make up the deficiency."

There were seven competitors for the Canada Company's prize for fall wheat. It was awarded, in the first instance to G. Jones, township of Murray, Northumberland. The wheat weighed over 63 pounds. It is a bright plump berry, but not equal to some shown at previous exhibitions. It is of the Soules variety, and was grown on high soil. The second prize was taken by William S. Gues, of Longborough.—It was afterwards announced that the first prize was awarded to T. Cullis, Hamilton township, Northumberland. The decision in regard to the second prize was reversed by the Board of Agriculture, the members of which discovered that Gues's wheat contained a great deal of dirt below the surface of the bags. The second prize was therefore awarded to T. McEvers, of Hamilton township.

The following is the list of the successful exhibitors from this County, and of the animals and articles for which they obtained prizes:—

Best Yorkshire Boar, 1 year old and over.—C. A. Jordison, Rawdon, \$15. Best Yorkshire Breeding Sow, 1 year old and over.—C. A. Jordison, Rawdon, \$10. Third Best Yorkshire Sow, under 1 year old.—C. A. Jordison, Rawdon, \$3. Other large breeds.—Best Boar, 1 year old and over.—Robt. Clark, Tyendinaga, \$3.

Second best yearling Colt.—D. Hurley, Tyendinaga, \$6. Second best matched Team.—W. Fanning, Belleville, \$15.

Crayons.—Second best, Miss G. C. Ford, Belleville, \$3. Water Colors, Marine View.—Miss G. C. Ford, Belleville, \$3. Best Sepia.—Miss G. C. Ford, Belleville, \$4.

Plants.—Best Collection of natives, arranged in their natural families, and named.—John Macoun, Belleville, \$8.

* Second best Set of Double Carriage Harness.—P. O. Grandell, Trenton.

Fur Cap and Gloves.—G. H. Haymes, Belleville, recommended. Fur Sleight Robs.—G. H. Haymes, Belleville, recommended.

Third best white winter Wheat, \$6: Third best red winter Wheat, \$6: Best black-eyed Marrowfat Peas, \$8: Second best Field Peas of any kind, \$4: Third best Clover Seed, \$2.—D. Lockwood, Sidney.

Third best Factory Cheese.—Sidney Town Hall Factory, \$20.

Second best firkin of Butter, not less than 28 lbs. D. Sine, Rawdon, \$6.

Extra Prizes were awarded to C. Irwin & Co., Belleville, for Sewing Machines, and John Lazier, Belleville, for an Improved Domestic Spinner.

The next Exhibition is to be held at Hamilton.

THE MURDER AT KINGSTON.—The inquest closed on the 29th ult. The jury returned a verdict of "wilful murder" against all four prisoners, and they were committed for trial at the next assizes.—The jury complimented the American officers for the courtesy shown by them to the Canadian authorities and the vigilance displayed in pursuing the prisoners, who were delivered to our authorities without any of the forms and delays usual in cases of extradition. So great was the horror of the crime, that the whole country on the other side of the border was roused, and the murderers were surrendered as soon as taken.

NOVA SCOTIA AND THE NEW DOMINION.—Now that the elections are nearly over in the New Dominion, and the results known, we need no longer write from a speculative standpoint, but, on the contrary, can make a record of established facts. As we have already noted, the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario gave large majorities in favour of Confederation, and New Brunswick has since followed in like manner; but we now learn that old Nova Scotia has entirely reversed her decision, and given an almost unanimous verdict against "the powers that be," so far at least as her local affairs are concerned, and has also sent eighteen, out of nineteen, opposition members to the new House of Commons. Thus Mr. Howe has won a most decisive victory over his Provincial opponents, and, as he puts it, "chastised the men who dared to change the fundamental Constitution of old Acadia, without first consulting her sons." To a certain extent, the opposition in Nova Scotia have our sympathy. For it will be remembered that we advocated at the time the submission of the question directly to the self-governing people of the various Provinces interested in the organic change; and, moreover, as a matter of policy, we think this would have proved the best course. And furthermore, we believe that had not the Fenian-American raid come in at the "siege of time," the result would have been widely different even in Canada. * * * If Mr. Howe would be the Sir Robert Peel and not the Dan O'Connell of the New Dominion, he has a future not to be despised. If he will put his wide and general knowledge of both British and British American matters to bear judiciously on the affairs of the new state, in place of adopting a factious or narrow-minded course, he may suddenly emerge from the leadership of Her Majesty's loyal opposition, and become at an early day the Premier of the most progressive and enlightened government on the American continent.—N. Y. *Albion*.

It will be seen by the following, that before the election, Mr. Howe was spoken of much less flatteringly than is becoming the fashion, now that his success, added to his abilities, makes him a "power," to be courted rather than snubbed, in the affairs of the Dominion:—

The Halifax *Reporter* of the 7th Sept. stopped its press to give its readers the following extract from a letter written on the 5th instant by a gentleman of probity residing in Hants County:—"Coming as this does, in connection with the statements we give from other quarters, it corroborates our position—that the success of the Anti party is the beginning of a conspiracy to sap the loyalty of the people to the British Crown. 'An Anti informed me on Wednesday last that Mr. Howe said, Return Antis to the Local Legislature, and I will take possession of the Government chest, and if circumstances require it, we can get all the help we want from the States. Mr. Howe had better mind, or he will burn his fingers.' This above is a direct incentive to sedition, unless we mistake the dictionary meaning of the word. These unscrupulous ones, so fond of vaunting their loyalty to the old country, will, mayhap, soon find that the old country will keep them in order if they don't know how to behave themselves and show proper respect for an Act of Imperial legislation. They can return Anti-Unionists if they like, both to the Local and General Parliaments, and such will be permitted to talk to the fullest extent; but when it comes to be a question of the citizenship and application of Government funds, we apprehend the Queen's representative and the Dominion Cabinet will have something to say to it. The redoubtable Joseph will then turn out to be not quite so redoubtable as he seems."

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

Will be Published every Saturday-Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Six Lines, first insertion	0 50
Each subsequent insertion	0 12 1/2
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 70
Each subsequent insertion	0 16
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 02

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.



THE MADOC MERCURY

AND

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MADOC, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5.

Township Shows.

A good deal is frequently said about the unwillingness of young men born and bred in the country to follow agricultural pursuits. Is it much to be wondered at, when they find a general tendency manifested to depreciate and ridicule all operations which are not carried on on a grand and money-making scale? The *Leader*, beginning with advocating an "Inter-Provincial Exhibition," goes on to put in a claim for the Provincial Fair being held every year at Toronto, stating that "it is not to the credit of Kingston that every time the Provincial Fair goes there the Board should be at a loss of six or seven thousand dollars;" and in its eagerness for a policy of centralization, it winds up with the following hit at Township shows:—

"About this season of the year agricultural exhibitions are more plentiful than religious anniversaries in the month of May. Are they not a little too plentiful? Is it necessary to have county exhibitions and township exhibitions too? Some people would probably take offence if it were proposed to do away with the township exhibitions, but we doubt if even this class of persons could honestly say that the county shows are not of themselves enough for all useful purposes. The Local Government may profitably inquire into this, and if it should come to the conclusion that the township shows are unnecessary, we do not think the country would suffer very much in consequence."

Perhaps not; but if the townships are to be left entirely to their own resources if they like to get up annual shows, might not the number of subscribers to county agricultural societies be reduced, to an extent that might react inconveniently on the Provincial Fair itself? The proposed deprivation of a share in the legislative grant would fall as a punishment on the class of farmers who have the temerity to leave the vicinity of the centres of civilization, and clear up the wild lands of the Province. This, then, is a matter for backwoods farmers to look after; and if they wish the grant to Township shows continued, the members of Branch Agricultural Societies must see to their views being properly represented to the Local Government.

Gold Mining Intelligence.

The expediency of giving publicity to current doubts as to the reality of the numerous reported discoveries of gold and silver in various localities, is we find, called in question in some quarters. We do not view the matter in that light at all. The silence of the press on the subject would be of little avail, so long as individuals freely express an adverse opinion in conversation. Besides, all that may be said

or written on the subject cannot affect the ultimate result. Either there is, or there is not, gold and silver to be found in paying quantities in this locality. If there is, the doubts of the incredulous cannot long delay the progress of mining enterprise, as very general attention is now being directed to the mineral resources of Canada: if there is not, all the exertions that may be made by speculators cannot succeed in keeping up the excitement long enough to pay them for fostering a delusion. In a word, we do not believe the question [to be one that can either be written up or written down; but that it must stand upon its own merits, which can only be decided by actual experiment, and the employment of a sufficient amount of capital.

The doubts, so far as we can perceive, are entertained chiefly by those who have never had faith enough to invest anything in mining operations at all; and as yet we do not hear of any intention of a general abandonment of the work by those who have made a compromise; and of those who have suspended operations, it is rather from a want of means than from any lack of faith.

The chief topic of conversation in connection with the subject for the last few days has been about the remarkable difference in the result of assays of rock, taken from the same place, but assayed by different individuals. At present, in the absence of some of the parties concerned, we shall say no more than this—that the assays, in some cases, have shown that the rock contained gold in quantities that would pay amply for working; and in others, that it contained no gold at all. Whether this difference arises from the unequal diffusion of the gold through the rock, or from the superiority in one case, and the inferiority in the other, of the assaying processes employed, is a matter for the respective assayers to decide between themselves.—We see it so frequently stated in American papers that large quantities of gold have been obtained by new processes from ores from which a portion of gold had been extracted by other processes, and then thrown aside as intractable or worthless, that there seems no reason to doubt some assayers may be successful in finding gold where others may fail to do so. We find in the *American Journal of Mining*, of Sept. 28, an article reviewing the claims of the "Stevens Flux," "a new process for separating gold and silver from the ores," by which, according to the proprietors of the flux, "a very much larger amount of gold can be obtained from the same quantity of ore, than could be had by any other process or means known in mining." The question is discussed scientifically and at considerable length by the reviewer, who does not give by any means an unqualified assent to the claim, but admits "it would not be strange, if experiments on a small scale should present results surprising to unskillful observers." As the proprietors of this flux assert that the mixture is invariably, universally, and in the hands of competent men, able to extract "five, ten and even twenty times" as much gold as the usual fluxes, it would appear that there is a good deal still to be learnt in the art of assaying for and extracting gold; and that there is a possibility of the precious metal being obtained by some processes in cases where its presence might fail to be even detected at all by other means.

Messrs. Scott & Taylor's crushing mill at Eldorado will be in operation in a few days; Messrs. Gilbert & Turley's will also soon be ready to go to work again; and the building for the reception of the machinery is being rapidly pushed forward at the Richardson Mine; so that in a very brief period the general average value of the gold-bearing rock can be tested on a sufficient scale, and with more correct economic results than can be obtained by assays of small and selected specimens.

We have been shown by Mr. Mitchell a specimen of the rock containing gold obtained within the last few days from the Eldorado mine, the shaft of which is now nearly forty feet in depth.

ALLEGED JOBBERY IN MINERAL LANDS.—The *Canadian Monetary Times*, of the 28th ult., says:—"Since the removal of the Crown Lands Department for Ontario to Toronto, the Government, by a verbal order, suspended the sale of mineral lands. We trust it may prove that this measure is either incidental to the movement of the Department, or preparatory to some new and improved regulations regarding the sale of mineral lands. It is unfortunate that there should have been a necessity for even a temporary suspension of sales, at a time when a considerable

amount of money is seeking investment in our mineral lands. The season is rapidly wearing away, and in a few weeks it will be gone. * * * If all we hear be true, there are subordinates in the Crown Lands Offices whom it would not be prudent to trust too far with any discretion in manipulating the sale of those lands. We shall repeat no scandals, though they are commonly enough repeated on the street. All we say is, that the sale of these lands should be put on that simple footing, which would preclude the possibility of subordinates turning their official position to improper account. Somebody must be trusted, and we presume there are honest people in the world. But the making an improper use of information obtained officially should be guarded against; and if discovered visited with due punishment."

Uneasiness in the United States.

The quarrel between the President and the Republican members of Congress has reached such a point that civil war in the Northern States is beginning to be talked of as possible. The *New York Tribune* comments upon the state of affairs as follows:—

"During a political career of no inconsiderable length, during many years by no means wanting in affairs of great public interest, we have never known the general mind to be in a more apprehensive and unsatisfactory condition. The clouds of peace are heavier than were the clouds of war. Whether it be the fault or the misfortune of the President, he has contrived to make the community exceedingly uncomfortable, nor is the tone of those newspapers which profess to speak for him to any extent reassuring; for his organs are full of frightful hints and alarming premonitions. It is publicly intimated by one of his friends that "he will meet the attempt to oust him from his position in a manner that will astonish everybody." The *National Intelligencer* officially announces the limits of judicial authority, and advises the President to adopt an attitude of open hostility, if necessary, to the Supreme Court. Hints like these are not lost upon the community, and already the most respectable portion of the press is beginning to speak gravely of the possibility of an attempt to disperse congress by force of arms, of a new revolution, of an unprecedented usurpation, of a *coup d'etat*, and of an illegal appeal to the country. There is a talk of ten thousand men in Maryland called militia, armed and under the command of rebel officers; there are hints that if voters fail, the President will rely upon mercenary bayonets; and men already compare Johnson with Cromwell, and congress with the parliament which was so rudely scattered by the Protector. This is a kind of danger which we have never before encountered."

THE MOUNTED POLICE.—This force was disbanded on Monday, by order of the Ontario Cabinet, and the men have accordingly left Madoc for their homes and the barracks are unoccupied. The disbandment we believe, is only temporary, and arises simply from the fact that there is no present provision for the pay of the force, and not because there is a probability that there will be no occasion for their services in future.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held on Saturday, the 28th ult., by Charles Gream, Esq., Coroner, upon the body of Alexander Stewart of Cannifton, at the house of Mr. A. Mc Iroy, on lot 10 in the 6th concession of Madoc. The deceased was carting bricks for the new building at the Richardson Mine on Friday, the 27th ult., and when half-way down the Mc Iroy hill, the ring of the neck-yoke of his wagon gave way. It is supposed that he fell between the wagon and the whiffle-trees and in this position was dragged to the bottom of the hill, as half of his waist coat was found attached to one of the hooks of the whiffle-tree. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death." The deceased has left a wife and five children who were dependent upon his labour for support.

FIRE.—About half-past 12 o'clock on Friday last the frame building situated on the west side of Front Street, between the new building now being erected by Mr. E. Harrison and the store occupied by Mr. Nathan Jones as a merchant shop, owned by the Hon. Billa Flint, and occupied by Mr. G. S. Tickell as a furniture shop and warehouse, was discovered to be on fire, and in less than an hour was burned down. The stock was valued at about \$4,000, part of which was saved. Mr. Tickell was insured in the Western for \$1,000, and in the British America for \$300. It is supposed that the loss will be covered by the insur-

range. The building was not insured. Some damage was done to the dry goods in the store of Mr. Nathan Jones from water, and partial removal, which is covered by insurance. It is not known how the fire originated, but is supposed to have caught from some one smoking or boys playing with fire in the backyard, where there was some shavings and other rubbish.—*Intelligence.*

Parliament is to meet for the despatch of business at Ottawa on the 6th of November.

Garibaldi refused to give the Italian government his parole not to engage in hostilities against the Papal States.—Intelligence has been received at Florence of quite a serious revolutionary demonstration by the partisans of Garibaldi at Viterbo on the 80th of September. The latest despatches, however, announce that the outbreak had been quelled and that the city was tranquil.—It is said that a serious revolt has broken out at Rome, and that the Pope has been obliged to fly to Civita Vecchia for safety.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office, Oct. 1st, 1867.

Allen, Harvey	Knight, O C
Allen, Samuel	Love, Adam
Bateman, John	Lund, Robert
Bloomfield, Robt	Linn, David
Bennas, James	McGilvray, Alex
Boyle, Willie	McGum, Wm l'aton
Belfrey, I	Mountney, James
Chandler, T S	Mortimer, John
Cameron, Alex	Morrice, Mrs M A
Crocker, Edward	McLain, J H
Conklin, Adam	Marchand, Antoine
Clark, Gilbert	Mandzer, Ismael
Calvin, James	Oderkirk, Capt. (2)
Devlin, Dr. I A	Plato, John
Davis, Caroline	Powell, Mrs R
Fox, Wm	Post, John
Fraser, W N	Rikely, Jacob
Fuller, Ira I	Robinson, Jno
Fraser, Mrs	Rylatt, John
Galway, Johnson	Rollins, Samuel
Howell, Wm	Strong, Norman
Hannab, Gordon	Sleeper, Catharine
Hicks, Timothy	Welch, James H (2)
Hudgins, D N	Wool, Hugh
Irwin, James	Watt, D W
Jordan, R J	White, John
Kinard, Wm	Youngs, Silas
Kehoe, Dennis	Ward, Miss H A

Please ask for Advertised Letters when calling for the above.

E. D. O'FLYNN, Postmaster.

MADOC FAIR AND CATTLE SHOW.

THE ANNUAL SHOW OF THE TOWNSHIP OF MADOC BRANCH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will be held at the VILLAGE OF MADOC,

ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10th, 1867.

The PUBLIC admitted at Twelve o'clock, for TEN Cents.
Persons exhibiting must obtain Tickets from the Under- signed ONE WEEK PREVIOUS TO THE DAY OF SHOW.

G. D. RAWE, SECRETARY.

Madoc, Sept. 27th, 1867.

A LIST OF PREMIUMS may be seen at the Secretary's Office.

Notice to Trespassers!

NOTICE is hereby Given that Trespassers on the following Lots will be prosecuted:—

West Half of 27 in the 1st Concession, Madoc.

West Half of 29 in the 2nd

JOHN C. T. COCHRANE, Proprietor.

Ottawa, Sept. 5, 1867.

E. D. O'FLYNN

WILL pay the HIGHEST PRICE for GREEN and DRY HIDES.

Delivered at his Warehouse.

Madoc, Sept. 12, 1867.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED AT THE MADOC MERCURY OFFICE With Taste and Dispatch.

SUPPORT THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS!

Folding Window Shades. CAROTHERS, McGLASHAN & CO.

Manufacturers of Window Shades, (Next door to PARKER'S HOTEL, STIRLING.)

ARE NOW Prepared to Supply FOLDING WINDOW SHADES, of all Dimensions and Colours.
All Orders promptly executed at the shortest notice.
Stirling, August, 1867.

PIERCE, PARKER & CO., Real Estate Agents,

Office, opposite Royal Hotel, MADOC, C.W.

WE OFFER for SALE a large amount of the CHOICEST MINERAL LANDS in Canada. These lands were selected from the Government Geological Survey, and noted among the BEST Mineral Lands.

Persons wishing to purchase

VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY.

Will please call and examine our LIST of LANDS located in the Townships of MADOC, MARMORA, and ELZEVR.

MAPS, comprising a full Geological, and Provincial Land Surveyor's Report, together with Specimens of the ROCK from each Lot, furnished parties buying.

TITLES PERFECT. CROWN PATENTS accompanying each Deed.

SURVEYS made, Abstracts procured, and Taxes paid for Non-residents.

MINERAL LANDS and MINING STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Madoc, July, 1867.

VICTORIA GOLD MINES.

THESE MINES are situated on Lots No. 26 in the 9th con., 29 in the 10th, and 28 in the 11th concession of Madoc.—From the two first named, assays from rock on the surface were made on July 31st, by Mr. Wyckoff, and one yielded at the rate of \$1 in silver, and \$8.40 in gold to the ton. The return from 29 in the 10th was \$14 in gold, from the surface.

Part of these lots are for sale, together with a few others in the 1, 2, and 3rd concessions of Elzevir.

For particulars, apply to JAMES WHITE, Representative of the Victoria Gold Mining Co., Port Hope;—or to GEORGE WHITE,—Residence, Madoc Village.

These Lots will be disposed of on favourable terms,—at low figures for cash down.

August 2, 1867.

JAMES WHITE.

DENTISTRY.

MR. WALKER will be in MADOC, punctually, on the 20th of SEPTEMBER.—Those who wish Artificial Teeth inserted, will find it to their advantage not to put off calling on he Dentist till the last of his visit, as, sometimes, changes require to be made to insure comfort and give satisfaction to all concerned.

Mining Lands For Sale!

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale his FARM, of 200 ACRES, Lot No. 15 in the Fifth Concession of Madoc, only two lots from the RICHARDSON MINE.

Apply on the premises to the owner

THOMAS THOMPSON.

Or to C. G. REAM, Madoc.

JOHN DALE, MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT, MADOC.

MONEY TO LOAN.

A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS to Lend on good Real Estate security. Apply to C. G. REAM, Conveyancer, Madoc.

Mineral Lands FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE.

1,000 ACRES of MINERAL LANDS For Sale, or to Lease, in the Gold Regions of MADOC and ADJOINING TOWNSHIPS.

For further particulars, apply to T. A. MITCHELL, North American Hotel, Madoc,—or to M. B. MCGREGOR, Office over A. F. Wood's store, Madoc.

Madoc, June 1st, 1867.

Village Lots, for Building Purposes, at Reasonable Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale Fifty Eligible Building Lots, situated in the immediate vicinity of his Grist-Mill, and contiguous to the Southern portion of the village of Madoc

All parties desirous of securing a place of residence in a healthy locality and desirable neighborhood, will be treated with on favourable terms, both as regards price and terms of payment. Title indisputable. Apply to

CHARLES KIRK, on the premises.

The "New Dominion" Hotel, Millbridge, Hastings Road.

GOLD-MINERS will find Every Accommodation at the "New Dominion,"—Moderate Charges, the Best Liquors, Comfortable Beds, and Good Stabling.
A new name but the old stand, and the old attention to all friends.

ISAAC GOLDING.

Mineral Rights!

FOR SALE OR LEASE,

PORTIONS of the Whole of LOTS 11 and 13 in the Thirteenth Concession of HUNTINGTON.
The Quarts from Lot 11 has been assayed, and both Gold and Silver found.

For further particulars apply in writing to the Owner, R. R. PERRY, or to

CHARLES GREAM;

Conveyancer, and Land Agent, Madoc.

MURDOCH, REID, & UNWIN, CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS,

AND

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, MADOC.

ORES CAREFULLY TESTED AND ANALYZED.
Mineral Lands for Lease or Sale.

McLeod & Carre,

ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, ARCHITECTS, DRAUGHTSMEN, and PATENT Solicitors, 187 1-2, Front Street, BELLEVILLE.

MCLEOD, GAVILLER, KENNEDY & Co., MADOC.

William Baldwin Sullivan,

LATE OF TORONTO,

BARRISTER and ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c. OFFICE—Next to A. F. Wood's, MADOC, C. W. Land and Mining Business promptly and carefully attended to. Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, and other documents, prepared on the shortest notice.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

MR. GREAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England.)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

MISS DRISCOLL,

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER
Stamping, &c. Cooper Street, Madoc.

MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST and DRUGGIST.

THE HASTINGS HOUSE,

Madoc Village, C. W.

THIS OLD ESTABLISHED HOTEL has been lately Re-furnished and is furnished anew, and will be found in all its appointments to be unsurpassed for comfort. Charges as of old, ONE DOLLAR per day. A good Livery Yard and Stabling attached to the Premises.
The best Brands of Liquors supplied at the Bar.

LYMAN MOON, Proprietor

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE, DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, Oct. 5, 1867.

ASHES.....	\$2.00	per 100 lbs.
WHEAT (Fall).....	\$1.25	
(Spring).....	\$1.10	
BARLEY.....	60c	
RYE.....	65c	per 200
OATS.....	25c	
PEAS.....	65c	per 200
PORK.....	\$1.00	per 200
HIDES.....	\$5.27	
SHEEPSKINS.....	12 1/2c	
BUTTER.....	12 1/2c	
EGGS.....	10c	

Belleville Markets.

Fall Wheat, \$0.00 per 200 Spring Wheat, \$1.00 per 200
Potash, \$5.00 Hides, \$5.00 per 200 Sheepskins, \$0.75
Barley, 72c per 200 Rye, 60c per 200 Peas, 60c per 200

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

In the published list of English bankrupts is the name of Mr. G. A. Sala, "newspaper correspondent."

BARLEY COMING IN.—Loads of grain, principally barley, are coming daily into this village. About 30,000 bushels have already been shipped from the Aurora Station, the good price offering causing farmers to bring in this cereal in such large quantities.—*Aurora Banner.*

A flax scutching mill is now in full operation in Collingwood.

The Dutch peasants, who suffered much by the riderpest, have been inspired by their misfortunes to cultivate geese and all other sorts of poultry. Large numbers of these now occupy the fields where cattle used to graze, and both birds and eggs are destined for the London markets.

Application will be made by the town of Peterborough for an act to enable the town to raise the sum of £10,000 by debentures, for the purpose of aiding in the establishment of railway communication between the towns of Cobourg and Peterborough and between Peterborough and Chemung Lake.

A FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE GRAND TRUNK.—A sad accident, entailing loss of life, took place on Wednesday evening of last week, shortly after six o'clock. A pleasure wagon with two horses, from Bath, containing Dr. and Mrs. Ashton, and Mr. and Mrs. Belfour, collided with the up express train from Montreal, near the Cut at Collins' Bay, six miles from Kingston. Mrs. Belfour was killed, and Dr. and Mrs. Ashton, and Mr. Belfour, severely injured. The horses were likewise killed, and the wagon knocked to pieces.

EAST COLBORNE MINING COMPANY.—This company was organized in January last, and the directors are Arthur Elliott, Levi Turney, Henry Head, and R. Shannon—all men of good metal. The amount of stock is \$2,500, in shares of \$20 each, and has all been taken up. Immediately after organization prospecting was commenced in the township of Methuen, and shortly afterwards a mining lease was procured from the Quinte Commissioner. At a depth of 16 to 18 feet indications of gold were found, but on sinking 6 or 8 feet deeper silver was discovered—the quartz yielding, according to an assay by Mr. Wyckoff, \$164 to the ton. Encouraged by this result, the company, we are told, intend prosecuting the work with the utmost vigour.—*Express.*

THE MAMMOTH CHEESE.—The great cheese which was sent from Ingersoll for exhibition at the Provincial Show, could not be forwarded by steamer from Hamilton, as was intended, the gangway of the boat not being wide enough to receive it. The monster, which weighs seven thousand pounds, was therefore sent by rail. The *Ingersoll News* says "The mammoth cheese ran a rather narrow escape of being smashed into 'smithereens' at Toronto, by a train running against a car laden with the precious burden. The timbers and platform of the car were broken in pieces, but, strange to say, the great leviathan remained unharmed."

SHIP-CARPENTERS' STRIKE.—The ship-carpenters working at Valin's yard, St. Roch's, and Samson's, Lewis, have struck for an increase of wages. They have been working for four shillings and sixpence a day, and now demand six shillings and three pence. The builders are willing to meet them with five shillings, but this they have refused. The yards are closed.—*Quebec Chronicle.*—The same paper contains a report of a meeting of shipbuilders, to take into consideration the best means of protecting themselves from the unreasonable demands of the international association of carpenters and caulkers. An agreement was signed not to enter into any new contract with, or employ any member of the ship-carpenters' association, the combination being deemed all too injurious to the employer and employee. The shipbuilders also agreed to pay \$50 each, and any further sum that may be required, for the purpose of prosecuting any person or persons who may molest or hinder men from working in the several shipyards. This was in consequence of members of the ship-carpenters' association having stopped men from working in the shipyard of Messrs. Dunn & Samson.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTERSHIP.—"Is the *on di* true, that the editors of the *Free Press* and *Leader* are rivals for the Queen's Printership of Ontario?"—*Hamilton Times.*—We speak for one of the above journals. It is correct that the proprietors of the *Free Press* have for some time past had an eye on the job, and are making strenuous exertions to secure it; but what claims that journal may have over any other supporting the present government, we are at a loss to know. The most satisfactory plan to adopt

would be to dispose of it by tender. Let there be no jockeying in connection with the work.—*Prototype.*

L'Espresso gives a report that Mr. Rose is to be Speaker of the House of Commons, and Hon. J. H. Cameron President of the Senate.

AN OTTAWA REMOVAL.—We are placed in possession of important information in relation to approaching changes in the Cabinet, under seal of confidence for some days to come. Since then, however, we have received the same information through another source, free from all obligation of privacy; we therefore give our readers the benefit of it. This information is nothing less than the retirement from political life of the Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald and the Hon. Mr. Archibald. A Court of Appeal for the Dominion is to be formed, and of that Court of Appeal Sir John is to be Chief Justice. The Hon. Mr. Archibald is also to have a seat in the same Court as the Junior Judge. It is expected that Mr. Archibald will be defeated at the polls in Nova Scotia, but that will not at all affect the programme. Mr. Archibald will be elected, no matter whether he comes out of the struggle beaten or victorious. It is unnecessary to point out the great changes that the retirement of Sir John and Mr. Archibald will make in Canadian politics.—So said the *Ottawa Daily News*, before the elections in Nova Scotia. As Mr. Archibald was defeated, who will take the post, assigned to him, of Dominion Secretary?

The *Leader*, of Monday, says: "We are authorized to deny, in the most unequivocal terms, the rumour which has recently found currency, that Sir John A. Macdonald contemplates retiring from the Cabinet and accepting the position of Chief Justice in the Court of Appeals to be created for the Dominion of Canada."

NEXT SESSION OF PARLIAMENT—PROBABLE MEASURES.—The day of the meeting of the Parliament of Canada was decided upon at the recent sitting of the Privy Council in Ottawa, and referred to the Governor-General for his sanction, when it will be made public. An indemnity bill to cover the expenditure from the 30th June last; to transfer to the Provincial governments the control of the local public works and buildings; the legal organization of the federal departments; equalization of the tariff for all the provinces; the admission of the Northwest, British Columbia and Vancouver's Island to the Union; securing of the Intercolonial guarantee, and the fisheries will be amongst the earliest business to be dispatched.

A despatch from Ottawa, dated Sept. 27, says:—A very successful concert was held this evening in aid of the Protestant Orphan Home. On the platform, after the concert, were the Hon. Wm. Macdougall, Hon. M. C. Cameron, and the Mayor. The former gentleman in the course of his remarks stated that to-day he received a communication from a leading politician in Newfoundland to the effect that the Parliament about to assemble there would pass resolutions asking for admittance into the Confederation of Canada; and also that at the session soon to be held here, resolutions would be passed, and sanctioned by the Imperial government, also admitting the Hudson Bay Territory.

A despatch from Hamilton, dated Saturday last, says that the large fly-wheel in the Great Western railway rolling mills, while in rapid motion, flew to pieces, and injured three persons who were inspecting the workshops. A new Pullman palace car being exhibited attracted a crowd. Some of the pieces of the wheel passed through the roof of the building.

The troop ship *Himalaya* arrived at Quebec on the 27th ult. Three companies of the 60th Rifles will be stationed there. The rest of the Regiment will proceed to Montreal. The vessel was ordered back to quarantine, there being some cases of dysentery on board. None of the troops were disembarked.

THE EMPRESS CHARLOTTE.—The *Memorial Diplomatique* gives pleasant news of the Empress Charlotte. Instead of refusing to partake of nourishment, as was the case at Miramar, she now dines with the Queen of Belgium, whose devoted attention to her sister-in-law appears to be most touching. The King has sent for M. Alphonse, the engineer employed by the city of Paris for the construction of the many squares and public gardens lately added to the metropolis, and has requested him to lay out the grounds of the Chateau Tervuren for the use of his sister. M. Alphonse dined at the royal table, and reports most favourably of the manner in which the widowed Empress discussed the various alterations and improvements he suggested. M. Alphonse could not detect the slightest confusion in her ideas, but describes her appearance as sadly delicate and changed from what it was before her departure for Mexico.

The earnings of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable during the past year have been over a million of dollars. After heavy deductions, resulting from the two accidents to the cable of 1866, there remained to the credit of the revenue account \$240,070, out of which a dividend is declared at the rate of 4 per cent, free of income tax, upon the first 8 per cent. preferential stock. But for these accidents, and a charge for back interest, the net earnings would have paid 7 per cent on \$12,000,000, leaving \$70,000 for a reserve fund.

The Ottawa Citizen, in its report of Dr. Otway's lecture on the Mineral resources of Canada, says he proceeded to mention some of the particular ores he had seen among them, amongst others the plum-bago, and produced a specimen of it taken from the vicinity of Ottawa, which he declared was the finest piece of ore that he had seen of the kind anywhere. He also spoke of the richness of the Madoc district, but thought it far inferior to that of Ottawa, and not so easily worked, as the Ottawa ores lay on high ground, and could be worked to a great depth without fear of water coming in on them.

VARIETIES.

Why is a dishonest bankrupt like an honest poor man?—Because both fail to get rich.

In the index to a recent treatise on parochial law, under the letter V, appears the following:—"Vagabonds—see Sheriffs."

A Connecticut Yankee has cleared his house of rats by catching one and dipping him in red paint. He then let him loose, and other rats, not liking his looks, left immediately.

A man who has tried it says that all the short cuts to wealth are overcrowded.

There are two classes of disappointed lovers—those who are disappointed before marriage, and the more unhappy ones who are disappointed after it.

A lady leaving home was thus addressed by her little boy:—"Mamma, will you remember to buy me a penny whistle, and let it be a religious one, so that I can use it on Sunday."

A Newburyport schoolteacher about to marry a widow with a number of children, sent in her resignation to the committee, because she had engaged for an indefinite period of time as an assistant in a private family.

In an Auckland (New Zealand) paper, a girl advertises for a situation to take charge of a laundry or dairy. She can cook, understands housekeeping, and—None but a respectable mistress, who wishes to leave her servant in uninterrupted discharge of her duties, need apply."

Curran one day having a violent argument with a country schoolmaster on some classical subject, the pedagogue, who had the worst of it, said, in a towering passion, that he would lose no more time, and must go back to his scholars. "Do, my dear doctor," said Curran, "but don't endorse my sins upon their backs."

WISHING.—How many sickly ones wish they were healthy; how many beggar men wish they were wealthy; how many ugly ones wish they were pretty; how many stupid wish they were witty; how many bachelors wish they were married; how many Benedicks wish they had married; single or double, life's full of trouble; riches are stubble, pleasure a bubble.

TOM CATS.—During the progress of the war I was sitting one day in the office of Able & Co.'s wharfboat at Cairo, Illinois. At that time a tax was collected on all goods shipped south by private parties, and it was necessary that duplicate invoices of shipments should be furnished to the collector before the permits could be issued. The ignorance of this fact by many shippers frequently caused them much annoyance, and invoices were oft-times made out with great haste, in order to secure shipment by boats on the eve of departure. A sutler, with a lot of stores, had made out a hasty list of his stock, and gave it to one of the youngest clerks on the boat to copy out in due form. The boy worked away down the list, but suddenly he stopped, and electrified the whole office by exclaiming, in a voice of undignified amazement—"What the dickens is that fellow going to do with four boxes of Tom Cats?" An incredulous laugh from the other clerks was the reply, but the boy pointed triumphantly to the list, exclaiming, "That's what it is, in—To-m C-a-t-s—Tom Cats, if I know how to read." The entrance of the sutler at the moment explained the mystery. "Why, confound it!" said he, "that means four boxes Tomcat-sup!—don't you understand abbreviations?" The fear which followed can be imagined.—*An. paper.*

MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 251. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.) SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1867.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

From the Daily Intelligencer, Thursday, October 3.

That "Bargain."

"It has been said of the writings of one of the first men in Ontario that to quote from them without laying yourself open to misrepresentation, you must quote all he ever wrote. Although we do not wish to be chargeable with such a remark, all small things to large ones, yet we shall quote in full the remarks of our good-natured contemporary, the Madoc Mercury, simply because that journal has assumed a similar position to that taken in reference to the writer to which we have referred, and because the Mercury has upon more than one occasion expressed its dissatisfaction at not having its remarks quoted more fully.

In reply to our remarks of the 19th Sept., the Mercury says: (Here our remarks of the 28th ult. are inserted. The Intelligencer then proceeds to comment as follows—)

"In this article there are a few things to be learned not very creditable to a newspaper publisher. And the first is that an Editor has a perfect right to charge men who do not think proper to be governed in their actions by his peculiar ideas of right and wrong, with anything his fancy may suggest, without being called upon to prove it. This theory is neither correct in law, nor just in equity. No man has a right to charge another with a crime, or anything else, without being prepared to sustain it by evidence; nor had the Mercury a right to charge any class or number of men who pursued a different course to himself, with ulterior objects in view, unless he was prepared to sustain such charge by evidence when called upon to do so. He judged others by his own desires and wishes. Are we to understand that when he supported the unsuccessful candidate at the former election he was an office-seeker, and that he would again be on the losing side, charged in iniquity to effect his object. We do not say it is so, but the general charge he brings against others might leave such an inference drawn. There is just this difference between the Mercury and ourselves why we should not give the name, and we brought such charge against the supporters of Mr. Wallbridge, and only referred to the case in question in reply to a general accusation with the names of the office-seekers to which he refers, and to prove what it says to be true. Can the Mercury do so? (Our refusal to give names does not arise, as insinuated, from inability to do so, but because we decline to be engaged into a series of controversies just to gratify the curiosity of the Intelligencer. If we give the names, we should at once have to produce those who have presumed to speak of us as 'office-seekers.'")

The second paragraph in the above quotation proves two things. First, that the editor of the Mercury is capable of disingenuousness; and, secondly, of seeking a private conversation with a gentleman for the purpose of finding out what he would say, or to try and create a feud between friends, and to use it upon the first opportunity. The Mercury is well-wisher to either position. We shall show that the conversation which he refers could not possibly affect the vote given to Mr. Wallbridge, and that the Mercury told the whole conversation, which by the way, was not sought by Mr. Wallbridge, but commenced by the editor of the Mercury. What did it amount to? Simply that a proposition had been made by Stirling to Madoc to select a candidate from among those of those townships, to which Mr. Wallbridge, each township supporting such nomination; which Mr. Wallbridge replied he had heard of it before; and more, that if such an arrangement were made he would cordially and willingly support it. How, Mr. Mercury, could such proposed arrangement be a 'bargain,' if you please? He was well. He was not interested in a local man, because he resides in Belleville; then could such a proposition, which was based exclusively upon the local cry, affect him? And by what party of course is such a proposition made to apply to a candidate elected totally at variance with and in opposition to such proposition? If it meant anything, it meant a cordial cooperation between the two townships to elect local men, and as failed, surely the Mercury cannot pretend that a similar arrangement was either proposed or made in reference to the committee of the convention, because a large number of those who did the local question in the Convention voted against Mr. Wallbridge, showing conclusively that so far as he was concerned, the Mercury had no effect, and that it never was intended to have any. To pretend or insinuate that it had, is a disingenuousness on the part of our co-temporary, or a foolish idea similar to that of the 'office-seekers,' and used for the purpose of creating a feud between friends."

In reference to the Railway dodge, it is met precisely in the same way as that of the other charges, with the concluding remark that we must "be satisfied with the knowledge that the statement was not an unfounded invention on the part of the Mercury." Quite conclusive. The Mercury says so, and that's sufficient. Stand from under, the Mercury said, and who dares question it?—[Mis-quoted again by the Intelligencer: we did not say 'must,' but 'let']

It is quite immaterial to the editor of the Mercury whether the Intelligencer quotes his remarks or omits them or so—all that "Mr. Mercury" wants is that he not be mis-quoted whenever the Intelligencer is inclined to take him to task. But the Intelligencer has a fashion of putting words into our mouth which we never used. We ask our readers whether we are anything like the following.—That an editor has a perfect right "to charge men who do not think proper to be governed in their actions by his peculiar ideas of right and wrong, with anything his fancy

may suggest without being called upon to prove it,"—and yet with our words before its readers' eyes, it puts that construction upon them. Nothing "disingenuous" in that of course. The Intelligencer assumes to itself the right to stigmatize those who voted against the editor of that paper, as "disunionists, factionists and annexationists," but is virtuously indignant at the Mercury for speaking of "office-seekers" voting for Mr. Bowell. Our real offence, we fancy, is that we pointed out the charge which Mr. Bowell made, without having any evidence to sustain it. Of course it is not at all "disingenuous" for him to dodge that point!

We fear that the editor of the Intelligencer has had his head a little turned by his newly acquired dignity; and that he imagines himself,—on the faith of sundry complimentary notices about his election, which have been, with becoming modesty, copied into the columns of his own paper—to be the "foremost man" in Central Canada, and "lord and master" of its editorial fraternity—else why does he lecture us in such a high and mighty style in the columns of his juvenile daily "thunderer"? If the Mercury is really such a "very small" affair, why, in the name of common sense did he take the slightest notice of what it said about the election? It was doubtless very impertinent of us to start even a 7x9 concern without the permission of Mr. Bowell and his friends; and we suggest to the editor of the Intelligencer, who seems to be qualifying himself for the discharge of his new and arduous duties as a legislator, by the study of "law and equity," whether he cannot find some statute by which, under the circumstances, he can indict us as a nuisance.

In reply to the long argument about the "bargain"—the mention of which was so obnoxious to the Intelligencer,—we have simply to say the Mercury does pretend that Mr. Bowell reaped the benefit of it, although it was not designed in his interests in the first place. But in reference to what the Intelligencer says about the editor of the Mercury "seeking a private conversation with a gentleman," &c., and "that it would have been much more honourable had the Mercury told the whole conversation, which by the way was not sought by Mr. Bowell, but commenced by the editor of the Mercury"—we have to give that statement a point-blank denial. We did not obtrude our remarks about election matters upon either Mr. Bowell or his friends, and it was simply because the conversation arose in the first instance out of questions asked us by Mr. Bowell and that the matter concerned him, and not us, that we left it to him to publish the conversation, if he saw fit: and not because we wished to create "feuds between friends," though that is what he modestly asks us to do, in requiring us to give up the names of the parties who voted for him, and yet said the Railway cry was a mere "election dodge." If the conversation amounted simply to what Mr. Bowell states it did, how could it have created a "feud between friends"?

We had almost omitted to notice one point—whether the editor of the Mercury was an office-seeker when he voted for Mr. Bowell. Our answer is—neither then nor since; but as Mr. Bowell is so fortunate—at least so it seems he wishes the public to understand,—as to have no "office-seekers" among his supporters, we now—as the idea has been suggested—look confidently to the "good nature" of our contemporary to bear us in mind—the first time he has the

chance of disposing of a snug little office: provided always, of course, that he thinks us sufficiently purged of "disingenuousness" to be fit to be trusted.

News from Europe.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Reports from Italy are startling. A despatch from Florence, received last evening, says the outbreak at Viterbo was not quelled. The small town of Acquafredda, in Grosseto, has been captured by the insurgents, who now have full possession of all the roads leading to it. The commander of the forces of the Pope has asked the Italian government for instant assistance. Italy refuses to furnish any soldiers. There is no longer room for doubt that the revolt is serious. There are alarming apprehensions of an interruption of the friendly relations between Italy and France.

Oct. 4.—The following particulars of the recent movements of Garibaldi have been received from Italy. While in prison at Alessandria, Garibaldi persistently refused to give his parole not to engage in any hostile enterprise against the Papal States. Meanwhile the Italian government, hoping to allay the popular excitement caused by his arrest, gave orders for the transfer of the prisoner to his home at Caprera without insisting on a parole. The General was accordingly taken to the island, where he was apparently set at liberty, as soon after his arrival he suddenly disappeared and succeeded in reaching the main land; but as his movements had been carefully watched, he was again arrested and sent back to Caprera, where he now remains under guard a prisoner in his own home.

A report has reached here to-day, the authenticity of which is not fully established, that Victor Emmanuel has made an appeal to the Great Powers of Europe against the provisions of the September treaty, which binds the Italian government to prevent the infraction of the temporal dominion of the Pope.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—Advices received from Rome to-day state that the city is quiet.

A message has just been received from Florence announcing that the insurgent troops, holding a strong position near Baginara, in Viterbo, were attacked by the Papal forces. A short sharp fight ensued, which resulted in the defeat of the attacking party, who were obliged hastily to withdraw. The losses in the engagement are not stated. The effect of this victory is very inspiring to the party of action.

A public meeting of the friends of Garibaldi was held at Turin yesterday. Revolutionary speeches were made by many distinguished persons. Great crowds of people were present, and the enthusiasm of the people was unbounded.

Though a prisoner at Caprera, Garibaldi has issued a stirring address to his followers, which is published to-day all over Europe. He recites at length the grievances of Italy and asks his countrymen to redress them now. He appeals strongly to their patriotism, and urges all his friends to march forth to Rome.

FLORENCE, Oct. 7.—The reports which are hourly received here from the South show that the revolutionary volunteers are invading the Roman territory on all sides.

Yesterday a detachment of troops were sent out from Rome to meet the invaders in Frosone, a province lying south east of the city. A fight took place between them and the Garibaldians near the Abruzzi frontier. The Papal troops were again defeated and compelled to fall back towards Rome.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—A report is current that Prussia receives with favour the appeal of the Italian government to the European Powers against the treaty of September, and will support the demands of Italy in regard to Rome.

M. Achille Fould, the eminent statesman and financier, died last night at the age of 67 years. M. Fould was formerly Minister of Finance in the cabinet of the Emperor, and at the time of his death was a member of the senate.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.
Weekly Journal of Local and General
Information.

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two
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ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE
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Six Lines, first insertion	0 50
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Over to ten lines, first insertion	0 70
Each subsequent insertion	0 16
More than ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 02

AN Communications for the MERCURY to be ad-
dressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.



THE MADOC MERCURY

AND
NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12.

Madoc Agricultural Show.

The Seventh Annual Show of the Town-
ship of Madoc Branch Agricultural Society
was held in the village on Thursday, the
10th instant. The live stock and farming
implements were exhibited on the grounds
attached to the stone house now occupied by
Mr. W. Coo; and the roots and field crops,
garden and dairy produce, domestic manu-
factures, &c., in the new building owned by
Mr. Ross, just beyond the Telegraph office.
The Fair was not distinguished, as in the
natural order of things it should have been,
by a marked increase in the quality and
number of the animals and articles on exhibi-
tion; but great success could hardly have
been anticipated this year, owing to the fall-
ing off in the funds of the Society, and the
diminution in the number of members be-
longing to it. Had the plan advocated by
some former members been adopted, of ac-
cumulating the funds for two or three years,
for the purpose of procuring improved breeds
of animals, and choice specimens of seed
grain, &c., for the benefit of the members of
the Society, instead of frittering the money
away, year by year, in prizes of small
amount, the results by this time would have
been more gratifying, and the Society would
have been in a fair way to attract a more
general degree of support than it does at
present from the farmers of the Townsh p.
—The weather, as is also generally the case,
was very unpropitious, and the rain probably
was not without effect in diminishing the
amount of competition; but, notwithstand-
ing this drawback, the number of visitors
from the country showed that the annual
Township Show is looked forward to as an at-
traction by many who could not be induced
to spend one day in going to, and another in
returning from, County Fairs, which, although
on a larger scale, would necessarily have to
be held at a greater distance from home.

The only feature really noticeable was the
display of Root crops, which, we learn, far
surpassed anything of the sort exhibited
either at the North Hastings Agricultural
Show or at the Provincial Fair. —There was
also a very fair supply of Butter of excel-
lent quality; and the show of Apples, though
not large, was sufficient to prove it is a mis-
take to suppose that that fruit cannot be raised
here, with proper attention.

The number of exhibitors this year was
only about 30; and the total number of en-
tries of animals and articles was 260.

The following gentlemen officiated as Judges for
the various classes:—Messrs. McKenzie, Coo and In-
glee, for Grade Cattle, Sheep and Swine. Messrs.
Huffman, McGregor and Kinloch, for Horses and
Farming Implements. Messrs. Williams, Dunn and
T. S. Wood, for Garden and Dairy Produce. Messrs.
Casky, Vankleek and Burnside, for Grain, Roots,
and Field Crops; and Messrs. Mounsey, W. Devolin
and G. P. Frise, for Domestic Manufactures and ar-
ticles for discretionary prizes.

PRIZE LIST.

GRADE CATTLE.—Bull, 3 years old and upwards,
1st prize, Thomas Lingham; 2nd, G. W. Rose. Bull,
1 year, 1st, T. Lingham. Bull Calf, 1st, T. Lingham.
Milch Cow, 1st, T. Lingham; 2nd, H. Robinson. Hei-
fer, 2 years old, 1st, T. Lingham; 2nd, A. Burns.
Heifer, 1 year old, 1st, T. Lingham; 2nd, A. Burns.
Oxen, working yoke, 5 years old and upwards, 1st,
Joseph Bateman.

HORSES.—Stallion kept for Mares in Township, 1st
prize, W. Jarvis; 2nd, G. W. Rose. Brood Mare and
Colt, 1st, John Gordon; 2nd, G. W. Rose. Span of
Draught Horses, 1st, C. O'Hara; 2nd, James Bate-
man. Span of Carriage Horses, 1st, James Blair;
2nd, Lyman Moon. Colt, 3 years old, 1st, W. Jarvis;
2nd, G. McLaughy. Colt, 1 year old, 1st, W. Blair;
2nd, G. W. Rose. Buggy Horse in Single Harness,
1st, Lyman Moon; 2nd, W. Jarvis.

SHEEP.—Best Ram, 1st, W. Gerow. *Best 2 Ewes,
1st, W. Gerow. Best 2 Ewe Lambs, W. Gerow.

SWINE.—Best Boar, 1st prize, H. Robinson. Best
breeding Sow, 1st, H. Robinson.

GRAIN.—2 bushels Fall Wheat, white, 1st prize,
H. Robinson. 2 bushels Spring Wheat, Fife, 1st,
T. Blair. 2 bushels Spring Wheat, China, 1st, Sam
Bacon. 2 bushels Barley, 1st, W. Blair; 2nd, Thos
Blair. 2 bushels Rye, 1st, James Blair; 2nd, H.
Robinson. 2 bushels Oats, 1st, H. Robinson; 2nd,
W. Gerow. 2 bushels Small Peas, 1st, Thos Blair;
2nd, W. Gerow.

ROOTS AND FIELD CROPS.—1 bushel Potatoes, 1st,
Thos Blair; 2nd, G. W. Rose. 1 bushel Swede Tur-
nips, 1st, W. Vankleek; 2nd, P. Vankleek. 1 dozen
Carrots, 1st, Thos Lingham. 1 dozen Beets, 1st, W.
Vankleek; 2nd, G. W. Rose.

GARDEN PRODUCE.—2 heads of Cabbage, 1st, P.
Vankleek; 2nd, T. Lingham. 1 peck Onions, 1st,
W. Vankleek; 2nd, G. W. Rose. 1 peck Summer
Apples, 1st, S. Bacon. 1 peck Winter Apples, 1st,
G. McLaughy; 2nd, G. W. Rose.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—10 lbs. Roll Butter, 1st prize,
N. H. Bristol; 2nd, John Blair. 10 lbs. Print Butter,
1st, James Blair; 2nd, T. Blair.

20 lbs. Keg Butter, 1st, A. Burns; 2nd, T. Blair.
FARMING IMPLEMENTS.—Lumber wagon; 1st prize,
J. Bateman; 2nd, W. Bristol. Double Harness, 1st,
W. Bristol. Sleigh, 1st, W. Bristol. Double Harness,
1st, Lyman Moon; 2nd, W. Blair. Single Harness,
1st, Lyman Moon.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.—10 yards undressed
Full Cloth, 1st, John Tassie; 2nd, H. Robinson. 10
yards Flannel, all wool, 1st, James Blair; 2nd, G. W.
Rose. 10 yards Flannel, cotton warp, 1st, T. Blair;
2nd, W. Blair. 10 yards Flannel, striped or plaid,
undressed, 1st, T. Blair; 2nd, W. Blair. 10 yards
Flannel, striped or plaid, dressed, 1st, James O'Hara;
2nd, T. Blair. 10 yards Kersey, 1st, G. McLaughy;
2nd, N. H. Bristol. Cotton warp Coverlet, 1st, A.
Burns. Two pairs Woollen Socks, 1st, T. Blair; 2nd,
Sam Bacon. Two pairs Mittens, 1st, Sam Bacon;
2nd, T. Blair.

DISCRETIONARY PRIZES.—Quilt, James O'Hara.
Coverlet, A. Burns. Tidy, C. O'Hara. Tatted Collar,
C. O'Hara. Slipper, L. Moon. Stooking yarn, N. H.
Bristol. Shepherd's Plaid, T. Blair.

Cheese Factories.

Upwards of a year ago, there was some talk about
taking steps to establish a Cheese Factory in this
Township. Nothing, however, has been done as yet,
the superior attractions of investment in gold mining
speculations having perhaps had something to do
with diverting attention from the subject. The suc-
cess of these factories in other places will in course
of time naturally lead to their general adoption
wherever a suitable site can be found in neighbour-
hoods where there are cows enough to supply a suffi-

cient quantity of milk. It is a matter in which
farmers are chiefly interested, and we are glad
that Mr. G. W. Rose is making a move to get such an
enterprise set on foot. He has been looking around
and has found a fitting site for the erection of a
factory on the farm of Mr. Davis, on lot 7 in the
concession. There is a constant supply of water
which would need to be led only 150 paces to
place where the building would have to be erected
and as a fall of 15 feet can be obtained, the re-
supply of water for all the operations of the fac-
tory could be carried without trouble to all parts of
building.—At the request of Mr. Tassie, Presi-
dent of the Agricultural Society, after the list of prizes
been read, Mr. Smallfield made an announcement
the above effect to the farmers assembled on the oc-
casion, and after alluding to the amount realized
the cheese factory system in Herkimer County,
York, urged upon them the propriety of considering
whether the time had not come when the system
might be profitably introduced at Madoc.—Mr. Frise,
we believe, will endeavour to get a meeting to discuss
the subject in a short time.

Gold Mining Intelligence.

The past has been another comparatively good
week, all hands patiently awaiting the commence-
ment of work by the crushing machines at Eldorado,
which are not yet in active operation, owing to unavoid-
able delays incidental to bringing the machinery from
distance. Messrs. Scott & Taylor's mill is expected
however, to be in complete working order by Mon-
day next.—Meantime, work is not abandoned, and
shows of gold have been reported to have been ob-
tained, during the past week from three of the shal-
low workings at Eldorado—the "Brantford & Goderich," the "E-
xcelior," and the "Excelsior."—We also learn
that several good shows of both gold and silver
which have been proved by assays, have been ob-
tained by Messrs. Sanderson & Unwin, from their shal-
low workings on lot 24 in the 6th concession of Madoc. They
are practical miners, who have been at work for sev-
eral months past, and who do not pretend to have found
the precious metals in paying quantities as yet, but
sufficient to invite the inspection of their works by
speculators or parties seeking for specimens of Ma-
doc gold.—Contractors to sink new shafts are also be-
ing inquired after, which affords proof that all faith
in the auriferous products of this region is not
given up.

A meeting of miners, to petition Parliament to
model the mining regulations, was held at the Gold
Hotel, Upper Eldorado, on Saturday last. A com-
mittee to draft resolutions was appointed, who will
report to another meeting to be held this (Saturday)
evening at the same place.

A very rich vein of lead is reported to have been
recently struck by Messrs. Hill & Korshaw about a
mile and a half from the Jordan, in the Township of
Tudor.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last, as Mr. Jas. Robert
of this township, was on his way home from Be-
ville, his horses were startled, in the vicinity of a
bridge over the Grand Trunk Railway, near the Col-
lege, by the whistle of the engine. As they sprang
forward suddenly, Mr. Roberts was thrown from his
seat, and fell behind the horses. He was dragged
some distance, his right leg being much injured by
the axle to the knee; and his head being also much
hurt, that when first taken up he was supposed to
be dead. After receiving surgical assistance
recovered sufficiently to return home a day or two
afterwards.

THE weather has been very variable within
the last few days. After one or two frosts which
formed ice and slightly froze the surface of the ground,
there was a heavy thunderstorm late on Wednesday
night, since which time there has been an almost
continuous fall of rain. The woods have been rat-
tled rather than usual in assuming their gorgeous autumnal
dress, but the leaves have now assumed a tint indi-
cative of their fall within the next week.

WOOD!—Will some of our Subscribers take
compassion on us, and let us have some good "hat-
wood," as we cannot get any for "love or money!"

The gold reduction and assay works of John N. Wyckoff, at Greenpoint, opposite New York, were burned on the night of the 6th inst. Loss, \$30,000.

A despatch from Richmond, Virginia, dated the 7th inst., says that the trial of Jeff. Davis is set down for the fourth Monday in November, and as the government will not interfere, there will be no postponement by the counsel on either side. The trial is expected to last for several weeks.

The Atlantic cable is doing a lively business in telegraphing alarming Fenian rumours. Here is the latest batch:—*London*, Oct. 9.—Manifestations of ill-feeling on the part of the Irish in the North of England have created much alarm. The inhabitants believe that the Fenians are concerting an outbreak in that part of the country. Troops have been dispatched by railroad to assist the civil authorities there, should any disturbance occur.—*Dublin*, Oct. 9.—The uneasiness caused by the rumours of the revival of the Fenian conspiracy still continues, and is increasing. Extraordinary precautions have been taken by the military and police authorities throughout the island.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheep for Sale!

THREE COTSWOLD RAMS—(One 2 years old, and Two Yearlings), bred from Imported Stock. They sheared, last season, from 16 to 17½ lbs. of washed Wool. Apply to W. UNWIN, Kellar's Bridge, Madoc.

Contract for Mining.

WANTED—A Person to take a contract to Sink a Shaft in the Township of Madoc. Apply to MACKAY & HOLLAND, opposite the Royal Hotel, Madoc.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office, Oct. 1st, 1867.

Allen, Harvey	Knight, O C
Allen, Samuel	Love, Adam
Bateman, John	Lund, Robert
Bloomfield, Robt	Linn, David
Bemas, James	McGilvray, Alex
Boyle, Willie	McGum, Wm Paton
Belfrey, I	Mounthey, James
Chandler, T S	Mortimer, John
Cameron, Alex	Morrice, Mrs M A
Crocker, Edward	McLain, J H
Conklin, Adam	Marchand, Antoine
Clark, Gilbert	Mandzer, Ishmael
Calvin, James	Oderkirk, Capt. (2)
Devlin, Dr. I A	Plato, John
Davis, Caroline	Powell, Mrs R
Fox, Wm	Post, John
Fraser, W N	Rikely, Jacob
Fuller, Ira I	Robinson, Jno
Fraser, Mrs	Rylatt, John
Galway, Johnson	Rollins, Samuel
Howell, Wm	Strong, Norman
Hannah, Gordon	Sleeper, Catharine
Hicks, Timothy	Welch, James H (2)
Hodgins, D N	Wood, Hugh
Irwin, James	Watt, D W
Jordan, R J	White, John
Kincaid, Wm	Youngs, Silas
Kehoe, Dennis	Ward, Miss H A

Please ask for Advertised Letters when calling for the above.

E. D. O'FLYNN, Postmaster.

Notice to Trespassers!

NOTICE is hereby Given that Trespassers on the following Lots will be prosecuted:—
West Half of 27 in the 1st Concession, Madoc.
West Half of 29 in the 2nd
JOHN C. T. COCHRANE, Proprietor.
Ottawa, Sept. 5, 1867.

E. D. O'FLYNN

Will pay the HIGHEST PRICE for
GREEN and HIDE,
Delivered at his Warehouse.
Madoc, Sept. 12, 1867.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED AT THE MADOC MERCURY OFFICE
With Taste and Dispatch.

SUPPORT THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS!

TO RENT.

THE BUILDING known as BRISCO'S TANNERY, opposite Jones's Grist-mill, in the Village of Madoc.
For Terms, apply at the Mercury Office.

PIERCE, PARKER & CO., Real Estate Agents,

Office, opposite Royal Hotel, MADOC, C.W.
WE OFFER for SALE a large amount of the CHOICEST MINERAL LANDS in Canada. These lands were selected from the Government Geological Surveys, and noted among the BEST Mineral Lands.
Persons wishing to purchase

VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY.

Will please call and examine our LIST of LANDS located in the Townships of MADOC, MARMORA, and ELZEYIR. MAPS, comprising a full Geological, and Provincial Land Surveyor's Report, together with Specimens of the ROCK from each Lot, furnished parties buying.

ALL TITLES PERFECT, CROWN PATENTS accompanying each Deed.
SURVEYS made, Abstracts procured, and Taxes paid for Non-residents.

MINERAL LANDS and MINING STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Madoc, July, 1867.

Folding Window Shades.

CAROTHERS, MCGLASHAN & CO.

Manufacturers of Window Shades,

(Next door to PARKER'S HOTEL, STIRLING.)

ARE NOW Prepared to Supply FOLDING WINDOW SHADES, of all Dimensions and Colours.

All Orders promptly executed at the shortest notice.
Stirling, August, 1867.

VICTORIA GOLD MINES.

THESE MINES are situated on Lots No. 25, in the 9th con., 29 in the 10th, and 28 in the 11th concession of Madoc.—From the two first named, assays from rock on the surface were made on July 31st, by Mr. Wyckoff, and one yielded at the rate of \$1 in silver, and \$5.40 in gold to the ton. The return from 29 in the 10th was \$14 in gold, from the surface.

Part of these lots are for sale, together with a few others in the 1, 2, and 3rd concessions of Elzevir.
For particulars, apply to JAMES WHITE, Representative of the Victoria Gold Mining Co., Port Hope;—or to GEORGE WHITE,—Residence, Madoc Village.

These Lots will be disposed of on favourable terms,—at low figures for cash down.

August 2, 1867.

JAMES WHITE.

Mining Lands For Sale!

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale his FARM, of 200 ACRES, Lot No. 15 in the Fifth Concession of Madoc, only two miles from the RICHARDSON MINE.

Apply on the premises to the owner, THOMAS THOMPSON.
Or to C. GREAM, Madoc.

JOHN DALE, MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT, MADOC.

MONEY TO LOAN.

A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS to Lend on good Real Estate security. Apply to C. GREAM, Conveyancer, Madoc.

Mineral Lands FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE.

1,000 ACRES of MINERAL LANDS For Sale, or to Lease, in the Gold Regions of MADOC and ADJOINING TOWNSHIPS.

For further particulars, apply to T. A. MITCHELL, North American Hotel, Madoc,—or to M. B. MCGREGOR, Office over A. F. Wood's store, Madoc.
Madoc, June 1st, 1867.

Village Lots, for Building Purposes, at Reasonable Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale Fifty Eligible Building Lots, situated in the immediate vicinity of his Grist-Mill, and contiguous to the Southern portion of the village of Madoc.

All parties desirous of securing a place of residence in a healthy locality and a desirable neighbourhood, will be treated with on favourable terms, both as regards price and terms of payment. Title indisputable.

Apply to
CHARLES KIRK, on the premises.

The "New Dominion" Hotel, Millbridge, Hastings Road.

GOLD-MINERS will find Every Accommodation at the "New Dominion."—Moderate Charges, the Best Liquors, Comfortable Beds, and Good Stabling.
A new name but the old stand, and the old attention to all friends.

ISAAC GOLDING.

TO MINING COMPANIES.

THE MINING INTEREST in some very important Lots in MADOC, MARMORA and HUNGERFORD, to be disposed of. For further information, apply to
J. IVERS, 330 Craig Street, Montreal.

Mineral Rights!

FOR SALE OR LEASE,

PORTIONS or the Whole of LOTS 11, and 13 in the Thirtieth Concession of HUNTINGDON.
The Quarts from Lot 11 has been assayed, and both Gold and Silver found.
For further particulars apply in writing to the Owner, R. R. PERRY, or to

CHARLES GREAM,
Conveyancer and Land Agent, Madoc.

MURDOCH, REID, & UNWIN, CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS,

AND
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS,
MADOC.

ORES CAREFULLY TESTED AND ANALYZED.
Mineral Lands for Lease or Sale.

McLeod & Carre,

ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, ARCHITECTS, DRAFTSMEN, and PATENT SOLICITORS,
187 1-2, Front Street, BELLEVILLE.

McLEOD, GAVILLER, KENNEDY & Co.,
MADOC.

William Baldwin Sullivan,

LATE OF TORONTO,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, CONVEYANCER, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
OFFICE—Next to A. F. Wood's, MADOC, C. W.

Land and Mining Business promptly and carefully attended to. Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, and other documents, prepared on the shortest notice.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk,

Will be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

MR. GREAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England.)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

MISS DRISCOLL, MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER Stamping, &c. Cooper Street, Madoc.

MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

THE HASTINGS HOUSE, Madoc Village, C. W.

THIS OLD ESTABLISHED HOTEL has been lately Repainted and Furnished anew, and will be found in all its appointments to be unsurpassed for comfort. Charges as of old, ONE DOLLAR per day. A good Livery Yard and Stabling attached to the Premises.

The best Brands of Liquors supplied at the Bar.
LYMAN MOON, Proprietor

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,
At Publishers' Prices, Call At
WILSON'S DRUG STORE,
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, Oct. 12, 1867.

ASHES.....	\$3.00	per 100 lbs.
WHEAT (Fall).....	\$1.25	
(Spring).....	\$1.10	
BARLEY.....	.75	
RYE.....	.60	
OATS.....	.40	
PEAS.....	.65	per 100
PORK.....	\$10.00	
HIDES.....	\$6.00	
SHEEPSKINS.....	\$6.00	
BUTTER.....	12 1/2	
EGGS.....	10	

Belleville Markets.

Fall Wheat, \$1.40, \$1.00. Spring Wheat, \$1.35, \$1.25.
Potatoes, \$4.75, \$5.00. Hides, \$6.50, \$7.50. Sheepskins, \$6.00.
Barley, 75c, \$1.00. Lard, 10c, \$1.00. Pork, 10c, \$1.00.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

RICH ROCK.—James Glass, Esq., brought to this office yesterday a solid piece of gold, weighing 19 dwts. and 6 grs., worth about \$20, which he and Mr. James Willard extracted from two pounds of quartz taken from the Richardson mine. This piece of rock had no appearance of extraordinary richness when broken up.—*Intelligencer*.

Mr. Pierre Fortin, who was elected by acclamation for both Houses in Gaspé, was proposed by Mr. Le Bestillier, the former member.

The Bureau of Education is to be removed from Montreal to Quebec.

An English paper by a curious calculation makes out that the battle of Sadova added ten million pounds sterling to the annual estimates of the European governments.

The sale of horse-flesh, as well as that of mules and asses, for human food, has just been regulated at Lyons, France, by a decree of the Prefect, published in the journals of that city.

At Port Maudri, Greece, a French company are at present diligently smelting down the old scorine, slag and refuse from the ancient lead mines, and extracting as much as thirty tons of metal a day.

The London correspondent of the *Edinburgh Scotsman* writes that the Earl of Derby will probably soon resign the Premiership, on the ground of ill-health. He also points to Lord Stanley or Mr. Disraeli as most likely to succeed to the office.

One of the largest dry goods firms in New York propose to adopt the English warehouse plan and board their clerks. It is reported that they have rented a number of houses for that purpose, and that extensive arrangements are being made to carry the plan into operation at an early day.

In his address at the Stanstead County Fair, Mr. F. Willard, a gentleman widely known throughout the United States and Canada in connection with the Cheese Factory movement, stated that Herkimer County, New York, had manufactured and sent 17,000,000 lbs. of cheese to Europe last year, realizing \$4,000,000.

A pretty sharp shock of an earthquake was felt in the neighbourhood of Huntingdon, Province of Quebec, about two o'clock on the morning of the 22nd ult. A large shed in the rear of the *Journal* office was moved several inches off its original foundation. At the same hour, a shock was also experienced at Plattsburg and other parts of New York State.

The Queen is said to be greatly pleased with the notice which the first volume of *The Early Years of the Prince Consort* has attracted, and the publishers have collected by her order all the reviews of the work, and forwarded them, bound in a huge volume, to Her Majesty for perusal.

Birds of passage (says the *Nord*) have begun their annual migration southwards through Belgium a month earlier this year than usual. Already long lines of storks have taken flight; buzzards have been killed in the neighbourhood of Paris, and wild ducks have passed in such numbers that the eye cannot follow them. All this, as is known, presages an early or a hard winter.

A flock of wild geese, flying very high and going in a southerly direction, passed over the city between seven and eight o'clock yesterday morning. This is one of the popular Indian signs of an early winter, as these birds are known to migrate early, on the approach of very severe weather.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

The closing of the Universal Exhibition remains fixed for the 31st of October. The Imperial Commission, who, a few days ago, issued tickets for the remainder of the season at 40 francs, while the weekly tickets from that date amounted to only 36 francs, have just lowered the price to 20 francs up to the last day of the great world's fair.

It is currently reported at Ottawa that the Government are taking into consideration the position of Mr. Archibald. Some say that Dr. Tupper will take the Home Secretaryship, but the general belief is that no change will be made for the present.

Mr. Annand has prepared a protest against Dr. Tupper's return, on the ground of bribery and undue influence.

The emigration returns at the port of Hamilton, for the past month, show a gratifying increase. The totals are 1,574, against 1,180 for the same period last year. A larger proportion remained in the country, the English being 198 against 112 who went to the United States, and the Scotch 24 to none. Quite a number of American citizens took up their abode in this country.

The French of Nova Scotia have, it seems, been increasing in numbers with marvellous rapidity. The ratio of increase, without the aid of immigration, has been 40 per cent. in ten years; whereas the whole population of the counties where they reside has only increased at the rate of 24 per cent. in the same time. French statisticians therefore think, that with an immigration of French Canadians, the French element will soon preponderate in some of the counties of Nova Scotia.

We regret to learn of the suspension of the well-known firms of Messrs. Buchanan & Co., of Glasgow, Scotland, and Buchanan, Hope & Co., of Hamilton. We have, as yet, no particulars as to the extent of the failures, but we are given to understand that the liabilities of the Hamilton & Glasgow concerns amount to \$1,600,000. We are informed that the Montreal houses of Messrs. I. Buchanan & Co., is not likely to be affected, as it is understood that the complications which have caused the suspension elsewhere do not apply to this branch of the business, which has been very successful heretofore; and further, that the interest of Mr. Isaac Buchanan has, some time ago, been mainly transferred to his son, Peter Buchanan. A great deal of sympathy is expressed throughout the country for the misfortune of the house, especially as its permanent stoppage will seriously embarrass a large number of retailers heretofore mainly dependent on the Hamilton business.—*Trade Review*.

The very newest thing in trades unionism is a threatened strike of curates. Attention is called to the matter by an "Old Incumbent," who comments upon a printed document which was circulated at a recent meeting of disinterested curates in London, in St. Martin's-in-the-fields. We perceive from this document that low pay is only one of the grievances requiring redress, for the relief demanded by the agitators comprises the following particulars:—"Curacies are to become permanent; curates to have a proper independence; to be protected from arbitrary and despotic treatment, whether episcopal or other; curates to be on an equal footing in spiritual matters with the incumbent; to be the incumbent's assessor in things spiritual; the equality of priests; the right to celebrate at certain times; a system of promotion by seniority; the equal station (according to population) of the stipends of incumbents; the moneys of the various charities to be thrown into a common fund."

Three young Englishmen, said to be fresh from Oxford, have been amazing the people of Dinan, in Brittany, by crowning the head of the statue of the great Bertrand du Guesclin with a *matella*. Two of them got away safely after this silly exploit; the third, whose name is Sweeting, was brought back from St. Malo, and justly sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment. The Judge who presided, said: "It is painful to see young men belonging to one of the great English Universities come to this country, where we welcome them so cordially, to outrage our days now gone by. He reminded the prisoner that the English of those days paid the highest honours to the coffin of their illustrious enemy. Mr. Sweeting seemed to know nothing about that; and the President suggested that Oxford might as well teach a little French history."

GAMBLING IN BADEN.—A correspondent of the *London Morning Post* gossips about the gamblers at Baden: "It is singular that every year the great players come of a different race. A few years back Garcia and the Spaniards were all the rage; then came Narischkine and the Russians. Now they have disappeared, and the Turks and the Egyptians rule the roost and the tables, and they exhibit, it must be confessed, no falling off in the courage of their predecessors. Mustapha had a good day yesterday, had a run of fourteen on the colour, which at the *coups* he was playing, must have brought him near one hundred thousand francs. Khalil Bey, the confederate of Major Fridolin on the French turf, is also a tremendous high player, but occasionally has his bad days; and having dropped one half a million francs at Homburg, he has some over to Baden to retrieve his losses, but at present he is only engaged in a little skirmishing, deferring his more serious operations until after the races, in which he takes great interest and speculates deeply."

Mrs. Lincoln, widow of the late President, having a present income of only \$1,700 a year, has been compelled to dispose of some of her personal effects, because, she writes, "through the ingratitude of the Republicans towards the memory of the lamented President, the family of their chief have been left to suffer want and destitution." A list of the articles (which have been sent to New York to be disposed

of by auction) has been published in the papers. They consist of shawls, dresses, lace, diamonds, rings, &c., and have been valued at \$24,000. Mrs. Lincoln is willing to make a reduction of \$3,000, and relinquish them for \$16,000 in five-twenty's—nothing less. If this is not accomplished she will continue to advertise largely until everything is sold, as she must have means to live, "at least in a medium comfortable state."

WORTH HER WEIGHT IN GOLD.—A correspondent of the *Bristol Times and Mirror* says:—"I have been estimating the money value of the performances of the famed mare Achievement during her wonderful career, from her first appearance as a two year old at Newmarket to her last victory at Doncaster yesterday. Out of the 20 races she has run during that period she has won fifteen, and in stakes alone she has netted for her spirited owner, Colonel Pearson, a sum of £28,000, literally her weight in sovereigns, as the following calculations will prove. Assuming the price of gold at £3 17s 6d per oz, there would be on every ewt as nearly as possible 7,000 sovereigns.—I don't make a very close calculation as it is not necessary.—4 cwt would make up 28,000, and taking the mare to be about this weight, as she is slight and slim, you will see that she has been really worth her weight in coined gold, irrespective altogether of the sums Colonel Pearson may have netted by bets, &c."

VARIETIES.

What is the difference between a spendthrift and a feather bed?—One is hard up, and the other is soft down.

"Why did Adam bite the apple?" said a school-master to a country lad.—"Because he had no knife," said the urohin.

"I do wish to be cured of lying in bed so late in the morning," said a lazy husband. "Well, I will try the water-cure," said his wife, and did it.

One night, in a thunder-shower, a little voice from the "trundle-bed" called out, "O mother, the dark is winking! first it shuts up and then it shuts down."

Sydney Smith wrote to the canons of St. Paul's, when they wrote to him urging the advisability of a wood pavement round the churchyard—"Let them lay their heads together, and it will be done."

Goldsmith received for his "Selection of English Poetry" two hundred pounds. In this he did nothing but mark passages with a red-lead pencil; but then he used to say, "A man shows his judgment in these selections, and he may be twenty years of his life cultivating that judgment."

When a Paris omnibus is full the word "complet" is placed on the rear of the stage. An American in Paris was anxious to see all the sights, and concluded that he would in part accomplish his purpose by going about in the different omnibuses. He states, however, that he was never able to get to "Complet," and adds that "the place must possess superior attractions, though not spoken of in the guide book, for every omnibus going there was always full."

A shoemaker of Aberdeen had come into a fortune after having fallen into several misfortunes, chiefly from feminine causes. He sought to divorce his wife, and she sought to divorce him; and in the various suits £2,000 or £3,000 were spent. Lord Deas, during a dispute about the wife's expenses, asked, "How would this shoemaker have got justice if he had been obliged to stick to his last?" The Lord President instantly answered, "He would have required to have spent his awl."

None can feel the pleasures of reflection who do enjoy the peace of innocence.

HOW TO WORK ON A WOMAN'S FEELINGS.—Give her a sewing machine.—*Punch*.

TYPE MACHINE.—Mr. Mackie, of the *Warrington Guardian*, who has long been engaged perfecting type-composing and distributing machines, announces that he can set a column of news (*Times* size) fifty times over at the same operation, each column requiring less than an hour to set and distribute. He offers the use of these columns at a third of what they can be set at in the usual way, paying carriage both ways. They are to be set by means of his combined composer and distributor—a machine soon to be at work driven by steam and feeding itself. This machine is so contrived that it lays down the first letters of say fifty columns of type by one movement, then the second letters of the same fifty, and so on. Each movement of the machine in reality composes fifty types, which, when in lines, are put in their respective places. The plan is adapted for setting duplicates or triplicates, saving stereotyping.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 252.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.,) SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1887.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

News from Europe.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The excitement about the Fenians in the North of England does not abate. The government continues its precautions against any outbreak. Another detachment of regular troops are under orders to leave by railway for Cumberland to garrison Carlisle Castle. Orders have been issued from the Home Office, that all armories belonging to volunteers be guarded and placed in a condition of defence. Parliament together on the 19th of November.

Oct. 11.—Judges Blackburn and Mellor have been appointed by the crown to sit as special commissioners for the trial of the persons implicated in the riot at Manchester.

The degree of Doctor of Laws has been conferred by the Cambridge University upon all American shops now attending the Pan-Anglican Synod.

Reports from Paris say that Napoleon complains of the delay of the Austrian government in completing a military reorganization for the Empire.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 12.—The Fenian alarm still continues. The police to-day made a descent on an establishment which was used as the headquarters of a Fenian brotherhood in this city, and arrested six persons accused of Fenianism.

A rising was feared at Liverpool, but the precautions taken by the Government prevented it.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Times, in a leading article, states that Earl Derby has resigned his position as head of the ministry, or that he contemplates doing so.

FLORENCE, Oct. 10.—There was another battle yesterday between the Garibaldians and the Papal forces, at Montebellia. It is reported that the invaders were defeated, but no reliable account has been received. Men of the party of action here assert that insurrection will soon break out in the city of itself. They say preparations for this purpose are complete, and that the leaders of the movement are acting in concert with the invaders in Turin and elsewhere.

Oct. 11.—The insurgents and invading parties in the province of Viterbo have concentrated at Frosinone; they have thrown up entrenchments. Many of the places in the Roman territory have also been occupied by the Garibaldians. Several detachments of papal troops have been sent out to dislodge them, and the garrison within the walls of Rome is at present very small. A strong Papal force has left Rome to prevent the junction of Menotti Garibaldi with the men under his command with the insurgents in the province. The plan of the Garibaldian leaders seems to be to draw the soldiers of the Pope away from Rome, and then give their friends in that city a free reign.

RIS, Oct. 11.—The Presse says that the Pope is confident of the ability of his forces to successfully resist the straggling parties of invaders, greatly to the satisfaction of the Italian government which is to the contrary and order its troops, now concentrating upon the Papal frontiers, to march upon Rome and occupy the city.

Oct. 11.—The Bien Publicque, of this city, Cardinal Antonelli has addressed a note to the Italian powers, in which he charges the Italian government with actual connivance in the revolutionary movements.

Oct. 11.—Despatches have been received from Paris which state that affairs in Italy are very grave. It is the general belief that the whole nation will follow Gen. Garibaldi in his efforts to restore Rome to Italy. King Victor Emmanuel will soon pass the Roman frontier and make Rome a part of the kingdom.

from the Intelligence's Report of the Assizes.

ARMSTRONG vs. FITZGERALD.—An action of ejectment. Mr. Wallbridge opened the case on behalf of the plaintiff, and called

JANE ARMSTRONG, sworn.—Am widow of John Armstrong; lived in Madoc when our house was burned; did not get all the articles out of the house; papers were burned; know Mr. Armstrong had a lot in Huntingdon, which he got from Donald McKenzie; son is in the twenty-third year of his age; he is my only son; he is the person who brings this suit.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Wallbridge read over certain admissions made by Walker, attorney in this case, and asked counsel for defence to admit them. Mr. Diamond said his client, Mr. Fitzgerald, had instructed him not to consent to the admissions. His Lordship would not allow proof of the same, and upon application of plaintiff's counsel, and with the consent of the defendant's counsel, the case was laid over until to-morrow morning.

The next case called was

DR. ELMER vs. FRANCIS CONLIN.—An action of ejectment. Mr. Diamond opened the case for the plaintiff, and briefly stated that in October last, defendant gave plaintiff a mineral lease of the east half of lot 19, in the 5th concession of Madoc, but of which defendant never gave plaintiff possession. The lease was produced which conveyed to plaintiff 45 acres, in consideration of payment of \$1.00 a year; plaintiff was to have privilege of mining, and give defendant a royalty of 10 per cent.; defendant had the option, if he was not satisfied with the return of the mineral, to take \$4,000 for the land.—The lease was put in.—No witnesses called for plaintiff.

ALFRED ANSTEE, sworn.—Know the lot in question. It is next to the Richardson mine. Twenty acres of the Richardson mine were sold for \$35 in last December. The gold fever broke out late in September. Since that time a considerable number of buildings have been erected on the lot by Conlin. It was up to a good house and barn on the lot, and a clearing of forty or fifty acres.

Cross-Examined.—The lease was executed about the time of the gold excitement. Before the gold excitement the farm was worth from \$700 to \$800. Conlin commenced to erect a hotel on the lot last winter. Have no doubt he has transferred lots to other parties. There are people on the lot not under down the shanty.

ADAM HENRY MEYERS, sworn.—There are a great many men living there who have leases from Francis Conlin.

Mr. Wallbridge was going to the Jury.

Mr. Diamond objected.

The Judge.—You have no right to go to the Jury on the evidence. There was no evidence of fraud.

Mr. Wallbridge.—There is internal evidence of fraud.

The Judge.—Where is it? Show me some authority.

Mr. Wallbridge did not remember any just then, but he would put Dr. Elmer into the witness box.

DR. ELMER, sworn.—I applied to Conlin for premises. I purposed to mine or to sell to the best advantage I could. The understanding was that I was to have full control of the farm. Conlin had leased it to another party for five years at this time. I got Mortimer's release or confirmation of his lease, giving me full power to occupy the place. He was at that time living on the premises. The bargain, which was by word of mouth before it was reduced to writing, was that I was to have full control. I don't think any conversation occurred about agency; never told him I could be bound as an agent. The rate was simply a nominal one. I was to have full control, and if he was not satisfied with the amount of mineral, he had the option to take the \$4,000 for the property. It was the understanding that I was to go on and work, giving him a royalty of ten per cent. Mr. Conlin had the document remodeled to suit himself. He was present and dictated the terms himself. Knew that Conlin was building there; the house was worth from \$40 to \$50 a year.

Cross-Examined.—When I got the lease it was the beginning of the gold excitement; Conlin offered it to me first for \$1,500 and he was satisfied; I then proposed to increase it, because it was a preposterous price; the \$4,000 was to be instead of royalty, if he was not satisfied; I did get possession from his

tenant; he (Conlin) met me at the tenant's by appointment, and consented to the transfer; when the lease was executed there was but a frame house and barn on the premises; farmers were anxious to get their farms leased; Conlin sold to two parties since, and came to me to get the sale confirmed; did not consent; the men came themselves and represented that they would suffer, and I confirmed their lease; I sent four men to mine, and they came to me and said Conlin refused to allow them to mine; have not been able to mine; would have done so had I got possession; I brought this action for the purpose of getting possession, and not to disturb Conlin or other parties; there was no intention of fraud in the transaction; had I been allowed to go on and work, I could have sold and paid him the \$4,000 last fall.

To Mr. Wallbridge.—When I went into the potato field with Conlin, I said I would act as his agent.

To Mr. Diamond.—This was previous to the lease being given; had no idea when the lease was executed that I was to act as his agent; I asked him how an agency would do; Conlin was prejudiced against the thing, and said if I could make anything out of it he was perfectly satisfied, and then this mode of lease was adopted; there was no attempt to deceive him, and no intention of taking advantage.

This closed the case and Mr. Wallbridge asked to go to the Jury.

The Judge did not think there was evidence. If you want to set aside this contract you must establish moral fraud, and that you have not done.

Mr. Wallbridge.—My contention is that there is fraud, but without moral delinquency.

The Judge.—I shall tell the Jury there is no moral fraud proved.

Mr. Wallbridge.—The defendant never contracted to give him all the advantages which the lease gives.

The Judge.—I don't think you have made out any case, Mr. Wallbridge. I shall direct a verdict for the plaintiff in this case.

Mr. Wallbridge.—Can't go to the Jury.

The Judge.—No.

His Lordship briefly explained to the Jury the points of law in the case. They would probably think it strange that he should direct a verdict without submitting it to them, but this question of fraud in written instruments is simply a question of law.

To make his case good defendant should show an intention of fraud and that an advantage was intended to be taken. No evidence in support of this is given. Dr. Elmer must have rights here, and if you set aside this whole instrument, Dr. Elmer is unjustly deprived of his rights. If he has not practised fraud, then he is entitled in law to whatever advantages that instrument gives him. It is a serious matter to set aside written instruments, and in a Court of Law it is always best where a man signs his name deliberately to a document, and with a full knowledge of what he is doing, to understand the validity of that document. If anything be found wrong afterward it can be made right in a Court of Equity. His Lordship then directed a verdict for Plaintiff.

Mr. Wallbridge.—Probably the Jury could find a different verdict.

The Judge.—I don't think they would and if they did it would not do them any good. The court would direct a new trial as soon as applied for.

Diamond and Dickson for plaintiff; L. Wallbridge, Q. C., for defendant.

ANSTEE vs. NICHOLLS.—An action to recover possession of a certain property in Madoc. Nicholls had purchased property from plaintiff, but had failed to meet payments.—Plaintiff sold under mortgage; it was purchased by Baldwin Fralick and sold again to Anstee, who wanted possession. It came out in evidence that Capt. Norman had a lease of a third of the property, which did not expire until next fall, and that he had been out of possession over a year; and plaintiff contended that the conveyances which had been made were irregular so long as that lease existed. His lordship directed a verdict for plaintiff for full amount, with leave for defendant to move for verdict for him upon the evidence of the lease to R. M. Norman.

McLellan & McLellan, Attorneys, and L. Wallbridge, Q. C., for plaintiff; Diamond & Dickson for defendant.

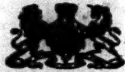
THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

We sell by Journal of Local and General

Interest, and
Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two
Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY in
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One line, first insertion	0 50
Each subsequent insertion	0 12 1/2
One to ten lines, first insertion	0 70
Each subsequent insertion	0 16
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 70
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 02

All Communications for the MERCURY to be ad-
dressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND
NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19.

Which Shall be Abolished?

Whatever differences of opinion there may have been as to the necessity for Confederation, there seems to be none as to the fact that now it is accomplished, the people of Ontario will be for some time to come, the most over-governed community in the world. It will be fortunate if they escape being also the most over-taxed. To look after their interests, they have the Federal Government, the Provincial Government, County Councils and Township Councils. Besides these bodies, with their various powers of taxation, there are the local School Sections, the Trustees of which levy a separate direct rate. This complicated state of affairs, it is felt, cannot permanently continue: and the question that will have to be considered is, which part of this unnecessary amount of governmental machinery can be best dispensed with. Some think that there is no need for a Local as well as a General Government, but that the greater part of the functions of the former might be discharged by a Provincial Council,—to be composed of the Wardens of the Counties,—and holding one or two short sessions in the course of the year. Others, again, are in favour of abolishing the County Councils; leaving their business to be managed by the Legislature. [But the Toronto Leader, which seems to be quite disposed for as much centralization as possible, is rather in favour of doing away with the Township Councils and the local School Trustees. It says—

"But when you descend to the township councils, all the guarantees for a proper discharge of the duties of the councillors vanish. Their meetings are not under the eye of the press; the questions they deal with are only too insignificant for criticism; the number of members is so few that it is not impossible for them to join together to carry out any little private scheme in opposition to the interests of their constituents. The school sections, are, if possible, still further removed from wholesome restraints. The lower you descend in the governmental scale, the feebler is the check on the representatives, the greater the license indulged, the worse the waste and the greater the corruption."

"Will it not be possible to dispense with either the county or the township Councils? If any regard is to be paid to economy, and if the word is to be anything more than an empty name, the number of separate authorities empowered to levy taxes, in one form or another, will have to be diminished. We believe there is a great deal of jobbing carried on by the township Councils; that much of the money they collect is badly employed or recklessly squandered."

It will be news to most of the people of this part of Ontario, at any rate, that there is any "reckless" expenditure for School purposes. If anything, a too niggardly economy is mostly manifested. The cheapness, rather than the fitness of the teacher, is the

chief requisite. On this account, we should not be sorry to see a Provincial School system, with an equal rate of taxation, and corresponding qualifications for teachers in all sections, substituted for the present local plan. Those who live in country districts might then hope to get as good an education for their children as can be obtained in the towns and larger villages. But except for this possible gain, we do not see that any special benefit—save to a few highly-paid officials at the seat of government—would be derived by doing away with the local management of the schools, and placing them all under the control of a central board or general superintendent.

To sweep away the Township Councils would be a measure of doubtful utility. Probably the majority of the present generation in the rural districts have been so accustomed to the township municipal system, that they have but little idea of the conveniences conferred by its establishment, and what the effect of its abolition would be. Instead of sending in their petitions for small but necessary local improvements to the Township Council, and attending at the Town-Hall to support them by personal applications at the cost of a few hours' time, they would have to take the chance of their applications being neglected or deferred, or to be at the trouble of going to the county seat, at a greater expense of both time and money. The consequence would be that many an improvement, of much local convenience, would have to be foregone.—We think it may be taken for granted, that either the County or the Township Councils will sooner or later be doomed to extinction. It may be reasonably assumed that the County officials—with their larger salaries—aided by the County presses, will make a stout fight to retain their privileges, and will find plenty of arguments to support their views; and that the weaker vessels—the township councillors, treasurers, &c.—will thus be placed at a disadvantage. The question whether the larger or smaller municipal body can be best spared is one that the agricultural community is chiefly interested in: and there is time enough for them to discuss the matter in all its bearings, before the ensuing municipal elections. If they wish the Township Council system retained, now is the time for them to begin to give expression to their opinions, and to make them clearly understood. But if they prefer to have the control of their local affairs taken out of their hands, and managed for them by people at a distance, all they have to do is to keep quiet, and not grumble hereafter, if the change, when it is made, does not suit them.

"ACKNOWLEDGED.—The Madoc Mercury of the 12th inst. says, in reply to our strictures upon its former remarks: 'If the Mercury is really such a very small affair, why, in the name of common sense, did he take the slightest notice of what it said about the election?' It was one of the mistakes that Editors sometimes make, and we will endeavour in future not to fall into the same error."—Intelligencer, Oct. 14.

That's right. Back down as easily and "ingeniously" as it can possibly be managed.

The Roman Question.

The arrest of Gen. Garibaldi by the Italian Government does not appear to have had the anticipated effect of putting an entire stop to the attempt of his partisans to drive the Pope out of the city of Rome, and to annex the Papal States to the Kingdom of Italy. The latest despatches by Atlantic cable record that several sharp fights have taken place between the "insurgents" under Gen. Menotti Garibaldi and the Papal Zouaves, at various points in the Province of Viterbo, in all of which the Garibaldian volunteers are reported to have been successful. The Paris Monitor, however, tells a different story, and states

that the Papal troops on the 13th instant, attacked and defeated a large body of Garibaldians. But if there is only a moderate degree of foundation for all the reports, the state of affairs is becoming critical. On the one hand, it is believed by many people in Florence that the Italian General La Marmora, who is in command on the Papal frontier, will order his troops to cross the line and occupy the Pontifical territory, and possibly march on Rome; while the entire press of Italy, almost without exception, favours the seizure of Rome by the Government. General Garibaldi has sent out another address from Caprera, in which he earnestly calls upon the Italian nation to arm; and Mazzini has issued a manifesto in which he exhorts the Italian patriots in Rome to rise and proclaim a Republic. From a speech recently made in London by Riciotto Garibaldi, King Victor Emmanuel would seem not to be so popular now as he was formerly. "In past days (said Riciotto) my father gave to King Victor Emmanuel the title of 'Il Re Galantuomo.' I don't know what my father thinks now, but I know that every Italian thinks my father made a mistake."—On the other hand, it is stated that M. Buis, the Austrian premier, has represented to the French government the necessity of France and Austria taking joint action on behalf of the Pope, in accordance with the arrangements made by the Emperors at Salzburg; and great activity, it is said prevails in the naval arsenal at Toulon. It is also reported that Marshal Narvaex, the Spanish Prime Minister, has offered to the Emperor Napoleon the assistance of Spain in sustaining the temporal power of the Pope.—Such assistance may, however, possibly come too late, and the Pope has called an immediate meeting of the cardinals to consider the situation. Should it be deemed critical, it is understood that he will leave the city, and take refuge in Bavaria, where he has been offered an asylum. The uncertainty attending the result of the agitation is causing much uneasiness and financial depression both in London and Paris.

Gold Mining Intelligence.

Our notes this week will be briefer than we anticipated, as Messrs. Scott & Taylor's crushing mill at Eldorado, though now nearly completed, has not yet commenced active operations.—Additional specimens of rock containing gold from the Excelsior mine, which have been obtained within the last day or two, have been exhibited in Madoc; and we hear of other samples having been shown, which have been procured within two miles of the village, though the precise locality is not, for the present, made public.—Galena has also been found in the shaft being sunk on Mr. H. Seymour's farm. Another shaft which is being sunk on Mr. F. Seymour's land, a short distance from the marble quarry, has already reached the depth of about twenty feet.—A very satisfactory assay of ore from the Madoc Gold Mining Company of Toronto's claim on lot 17 in the 7th concession of Madoc has been made by Mr. Scott, the result showing \$270 to the ton.

NOTICE.

MR. H. G. VENNOR, of the GEOLOGICAL COMMISSION, Montreal, expects to visit all the shafts known to him throughout MADOC TOWNSHIP, during the Month of NOVEMBER, for the purpose of procuring Samples of Rock, for Assay in Montreal, and reporting on those of a favorable nature. He is desirous of having as complete a list as possible of all Mines at present being carried on in this Township, exceeding the depth of Fifteen or Twenty feet, and consequently requests parties employed in such, to leave a note of their lot and Range at the Office of this Paper, before the 1st of November next.

RUNAWAY.—While the Eldorado stage, on its return trip to Madoc, on Friday morning, was left by the driver in front of the Two and a half-mile house, the horses started off alone. They came down the hill into the village at a good pace, and with the stage "right side up," but ran foul of the pile of cedar lying in the road in Durham street, smashing two of the wheels to pieces, and breaking the whiffle-trees. One of the horses also hurt its leg by striking against the pile of wood.

ARMSTRONG vs. FITZGERALD.—The Court not being able to get the same jury that was first empanelled, dismissed that jury, and a new one was called. Mr. Jellett, Counsel for defendant, objected, as the first jury should be present in Court before they could be dismissed: his objections were noted and the case

n. Verdict for plaintiff. Macellan & Macellan
plaintiff. R. P. Jollett and Dickson for defendant.

At the recent session of the County Council, the
Treasurer, of the amount of taxes due by the minor
Municipalities, and the amount of money required for
ordinary expenses during the present month, as fol-
lows:—

Thurlow.....	\$8,048 00
Sidney.....	2,457 00
Trenton.....	2,009 00
Tyendinaga.....	2,836 00
Rawdon.....	2,832 00
Hungerford.....	1,272 00
Madoc.....	1,700 00
.....	145 00

Madoc and Sidney expressed a willingness to pay
over their indebtedness, as soon as Thurlow made ar-
rangements to pay up; as they did not think it fair
that that Township should retain so large an amount
of money belonging justly to the County, in its pos-
session. All the other Townships consented to pay
up as soon as they could.

The by-law introduced by Mr. Timelty, to estab-
lish the County road through Madoc village as at
present travelled, was laid over till the meeting of
the new Council.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—There is a wild rumour that the
Fenians are planning an attempt to seize the person
of the Queen at Balmoral. Although little or no cre-
dence is given to the report, precautionary measures
have been taken and the household guard at Balmor-
al has been doubled.

The Fenian alarm is spreading. The government
is in receipt of many despatches announcing the pos-
sible plans of the brotherhood. Troops and gunboats
have been despatched to Ireland, and the entire west-
ern coast of that island is guarded with extraordinary
vigilance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheep for Sale!

THREE COTSWOLD RAMS—(One 2 years old, and Two
Yearlings), bred from Imported Stock. They sheared
last season, from 16 to 17½ lbs. of washed Wool. Apply to
W. UNWIN, Kellar's Bridge, Madoc.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office, Oct. 1st, 1887.

Allen, Harvey	Knight, O C
Allen, Samuel	Love, Adam
Bataman, John	Lund, Robert
Bloomfield, Robt	Linn, David
Bemas, James	McGilvray, Alex
Boyle, Willie	McGunn, Wn Paton
Belfrey, F	Mountney, James
Chandler, T S	Mortimer, John
Cameron, Alex	Morrice, Mrs M A
Crooker, Edward	McLain, J H
Conklin, Adam	Marchand, Antoine
Clark, Gilbert	Mander, Ishmael
Calvin, James	Oderkirk, Capt. (2)
Devlin, Dr. I A	Plato, John
Davis, Caroline	Powell, Mrs R
Fox, Wm	Post, John
Fraser, W N	Rikely, Jacob
Fuller, Ira I	Robinson, Jno
Fraser, Mrs	Rylatt, John
Galway, Johnson	Rollins, Samuel
Howell, Wm	Strong, Norman
Hannah, Gordon	Sleeper, Catharine
Hicks, Timothy	Welch, James H (2)
Hudgins, D N	Wood, Hugh
Irwin, James	Watt, D W
Jordan, R J	White, John
Kincaid, Wm	Youngs, Silas
Kahoe, Dennis	Ward, Miss H A

Please ask for Advertised Letters when calling for the
above.

E. D. O'FLYNN, Postmaster.

Notice to Trespassers!

NOTICE is hereby Given that Trespassers on the following
Lots will be prosecuted:—
West Half of 27 in the 1st Concession, Madoc.
West Half of 29 in the 2nd
JOHN C. T. COCHRANE, Proprietor.
Ottawa, Sept. 5, 1887.

E. D. O'FLYNN

Will pay the HIGHEST PRICE for
GREEN and DRY HIDES,
Delivered at his Warehouse.
Madoc, Sept. 12, 1887.

PARKER & CO., Real Estate Agents,

Office, opposite Royal Hotel, MADOC, C.W.

WE OFFER for SALE, a large amount of the CHOICEST
MINERAL LANDS in Canada. These lands were se-
lected from the Government Geological Survey, and noted
among the BEST Mineral Lands.

Persons wishing to purchase

VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY.

Will please call and examine our LIST of LANDS located in
the Townships of MADOC, MARMORA, and ELZEYIE.
MAPS, comprising a full Geological, and Provincial Land
Surveyor's Report, together with Specimens of the ROCK
from each Lot, furnished parties buying.

57 TITLES PERFECT, CROWN PATENTS accompany-
ing each Deed.
SURVEYS made, Abstracts procured, and Taxes paid for
Non-residents.

MINERAL LANDS and MINING STOCKS bought and sold
on Commission.

Madoc, July, 1887.

Folding Window Shades.

CAROTHERS, MCGILASHAN & CO.

Manufacturers of Window Shades,
(Next door to PARKER'S HOTEL, STIRLING.)

ARE NOW Prepared to Supply FOLDING WINDOW
SHADES, of all Dimensions and Colours.

All Orders promptly executed at the shortest notice.
Stirling, August, 1887.

VICTORIA GOLD MINES.

THESE MINES are situated on Lots No. 26 in the 9th con.,
29 in the 10th, and 28 in the 11th concession of Madoc.—
From the two first named, assays from rock on the surface
were made on July 31st, by Mr. Wyckoff, and one yielded at
the rate of \$1 in silver, and \$8.40 in gold to the ton. The re-
turn from 28 in the 10th was \$14 in gold, from the surface.
Part of these lots are for sale, together with a few others in
the 1, 2, and 3rd concessions of Elzevir.

For particulars, apply to JAMES WHITE, Representative
of the Victoria Gold Mining Co., Port Hope;—or to GEORGE
WHITE,—Residence, Madoc Village.

These Lots will be disposed of on favourable terms,—at low
figures for cash down.

JAMES WHITE.

August 2, 1887.

Mining Lands For Sale!

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale his FARM, of 200 ACRES,
Lot No. 15 in the Fifth Concession of Madoc, only two
lots from the RICHARDSON MINE.

Apply on the premises to the owner

THOMAS THOMPSON.

Or to C. GREAM, Madoc.

JOHN DALE,
MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

MONEY TO LOAN.

A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS to Lend on good Real Es-
tate security. Apply to C. GREAM, Conveyancer, Madoc.

Mineral Lands FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE.

1,000 ACRES of MINERAL LANDS For Sale, or to
Lease, in the Gold Regions of MADOC and
ADJOINING TOWNSHIPS.

For further particulars, apply to T. A. MITCHELL, North
America Hotel, Madoc,—or to M. B. MCGREGOR, Office over
A. F. Wood's store, Madoc.

Madoc, June 1st, 1887.

Village Lots, for Building Purposes, at Reasonable Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale Fifty Eligible
Building Lots, situated in the immediate vicinity
of his Grist-Mill, and contiguous to the Southern portion of
the village of Madoc.

All parties desirous of securing a place of residence in a
healthy locality and a desirable neighbourhood, will be treated
with on favourable terms, both as regards price and terms of
payment. Title indisputable. Apply to

CHARLES KIRK, on the premises.

The "New Dominion" Hotel, Millbridge, Hastings Road.

GOLD-MINERS will find Every Accommodation at the
"New Dominion."—Moderate Charges, the Best Liquors,
Comfortable Beds, and Good Stabling.

Is a new name but the old stand, and the old situation
to all friends.

ISAAC GOLDING.

TO MINING COMPANIES.

THE MINING INTEREST in some very important Lots in
MADOC, MARMORA and HUNGERFORD, to be disposed
of. For further information, apply to
J. IVENS, 330 Craig Street, Montreal.

Mineral Rights!

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

PORTIONS or the Whole of LOTS 11 and 13 in the Thir-
teenth Concession of HUNTINGDON.
The Quarts from Lot 11 has been assayed, and both Gold
and Silver found.

For further particulars apply in writing to the Owner,
R. R. FERRY, or to

CHARLES GREAM,
Conveyancer and Land Agent, Madoc.

MURDOCH, REID, & UNWIN, CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS,

AND
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS,
MADOC.

ORES CAREFULLY TESTED AND ANALYZED.
Mineral Lands for Lease or Sale.

McLeod & Carre,

ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, AND
CHARTERS, DRAUGHTSMEN, and PATENT Solicitors,
187 1-2, Front Street, BELLEVILLE.

MCLEOD, GAVILLER, KENNEDY & Co.,
MADOC.

William Baldwin Sullivan,

LATE OF TORONTO,

BARRISTER and ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN
Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.
OFFICE—Next to A. F. Wood's, MADOC, C. W.

Land and Mining Business promptly and carefully attended
to. Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, and other documents, prepared
on the shortest notice.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATUR-
DAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

Mr. GREAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts
of England.)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

MISS DRISCOLL,

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER
Stamping, &c. Cooper Street, Madoc.

MEDICAL HALL.

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THE HASTINGS HOUSE,

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THIS OLD ESTABLISHED HOTEL has been lately re-
fitted and furnished anew, and will be found in all
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The best Brands of Liquors supplied at the Bar.

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At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, Oct. 16, 1887.

ASHES.....	\$5.00	per 100 lbs.
WHEAT (Fall).....	\$1.25	
" (Spring).....	\$1.10	
BARLEY.....	75c	
RYE.....	60c	
OATS.....	40c	
PEAS.....	\$5.00	
PORK.....	\$10.00	
HIDES.....	\$6.00	
SHEEPSKINS.....	12½c	
BUTTER.....	10c	
EGGS.....	10c	

Belleville Markets.

Fall Wheat, \$1.45 per 100 lbs. Spring Wheat, \$1.25 per 100 lbs.
Potash, \$4.75 per 100 lbs. Hides, \$5.00 per 100 lbs. Sheepskins, \$6.00
Barley, 75c per 100 lbs. Rye, 60c per 100 lbs. Peas, 40c per 100 lbs.

It is reported that the Quebec local legislature will meet on the 15th of December.

La Liberté announces that a system of city railroads will shortly be inaugurated in Paris. A double track will be laid on all the boulevards.

Some editions placed in manuscript relative to the dearth of bread have been lately, the *Press* states, posted up by night in various quarters of Paris. The police have torn down several of them.

The Registrar-General's returns for 1865 show that 490,900 persons died in England during that year. Of this number 47,376—a large proportion—were 75 years old and upwards: a fact which speaks well for the climate, and the health and wealth of the hardy stock which lives on English soil.

U. S. Consul-General Averill, in a speech at the county fair at Bath, N.Y., recognized the importance of Canada connecting the Georgian Bay with the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence, as shortening the water-line from Chicago by 800 miles.

A Frederickton, N.B., telegram reports that a valuable discovery has been made at the Antimony mines, Prince William,—that each pond of antimony contains as much as silver; 2,000 men will, it is said, be employed there next winter.

The Montreal *Herald* says it is now certain that Mr. Cawson is to be appointed President of the Senate of the Dominion, and there is little doubt that Mr. Cockburn, the ex-Solicitor-General, will be the ministerial candidate for the speakership of the Commons.

The St. Catherine's *Journal* says that an extraordinary rumour has been in circulation in that place. It is that the anti-unionists of Nova Scotia will not "put in an appearance" at the assembling of the Union Parliament at Ottawa, but will unite in a protest to the British Parliament to amend or modify the act of union to suit their caprices. The report is incredible.

Bishop Colenso's writings have been condemned by the Pan-Anglican council. This will at once increase their popularity, and the books will have an immense sale. Already orders commence to pour in. So much for a Pan-Anglican bull.

The London *Free Press* states that a number of men belonging to the Grey Battery, Toronto, who deserted some time since, are now engaged in drilling the Fenians in the neighbourhood of Buffalo.

It is understood that in Russia the general feeling is strongly hostile to France. The French nation is looked upon with even more thorough disgust than are the British people. Since the visit of the Czar to Paris, his cool reception, and attempted assassination there, the Russian authorities are very severe on everything French. In the new colleges instruction in the French language has been suppressed, and the French professors have been dismissed.

The Montreal Council has passed a by-law to prevent fraud in the measurement of firewood. Licensed orders are to be appointed, who shall see that all wood offered for sale is piled compactly and fairly, so that it shall not appear to be larger in quantity than it really is. The law is a good one, and should be in general operation.

The Elora *Observer* announces that the liberality and enterprise of the various municipalities in offering aid towards the construction of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway has justified the directors in ordering the immediate commencement of a permanent survey and location of the line, which they did on Tuesday last. The Nichol by-law to aid the road received the approval of the ratepayers—the majority in its favour being upwards of 100.

It is estimated that east of the Rocky Mountains there are 22,000 Indians in hostility to the whites. The "big injun" of the party is Red Cloud, of the Upper Brules. Red Cloud is reported as having said, "We do not wish peace; because, when we are at peace, we are poor; now we are very rich." It will take something more than beads and blankets to convert this old ruffian.

"Nalator" the man-frog (who is known to his private acquaintances as Mr. Cooper), still attracts crowds round his aquarium at Cremorne, London, where he smokes a pipe, drinks milk, speaks, dances like a frog, and performs other remarkable tricks under water.

A correspondent writing from Ottawa says:—"The American lumbermen are crowding very rapidly into this neighbourhood, and the quantity of sawn lumber sent hence to the States is perfectly fabulous. The fortunes that are making in this line would hardly be credited. The government, it is believed,

has an eye to some of this,—and intends, ere long, it is thought, to turn a portion of it to the benefit of the federal treasury. People are beginning to argue that the necessities of life are high enough already, and that if any more taxation is necessary, it must be put on other things than groceries, liquors, and tobacco. It is contended that a small export duty on sawn lumber for the States would not affect the demand, while yielding a large revenue to the treasury.

It is currently rumoured that one of the amendments to the tariff will be to impose an excise duty of 3 cents per gallon on refined oil manufactured in Canada. Seeing that the tax could easily be collected, we should not be surprised if Mr. Galt should include the refined petroleum in his amended excise measure.—*London Free Press*;

The Queen, it is said, since the death of the Prince Consort, has only played sacred pieces of music, and these on the harmonium. Several modern oratorios have been arranged for Her Majesty, and are shortly to be published.

A short time since a sporting gentleman made a bet that he would put an advertisement in the *Herald* to which no answers would be received. He advertised for a wife, destitute of all personal charms and of bad temper, and on the following morning received 78 replies.

An Atlantic street horse-car in Brooklyn, while going on the down grade to South ferry on Friday, became unmanageable through the giving way of the brakes, and ran with lightning velocity down the track, jumping off at the corner of Furman street, where the track turns, and being smashed to pieces against a lamp post. There were thirty-seven passengers in the car, one of whom, a lady, was killed, and several others were seriously injured.

At the lakes in the northern part of Maine, snow fell, on Monday, last week, to the depth of ten inches.

The Woodstock *Sentinel* has it from good authority that the Government intends, at its first session, to introduce a measure to reduce foreign silver, namely, American 50c to 40c, 25c to 20c, and so on, at the same rate for all the other denominations of foreign silver.

The Cobourg *Star* that Mr. J. Pidgeon, of the firm of Pidgeon & Co., of that town, was discovered last week to have committed forgeries to the amount of \$8,000, and that on Thursday night week he took passage on a schooner for the American side of the lake. Mr. Pidgeon was much respected in the community, and the discovery of his crime has caused a deep feeling of regret.

The new British Minister to the White House does not occupy a niche in Tapscott's celebrated *Dictionnaire des Contemporains*, but has already filled several important, and highly responsible ministerial positions. Sir Augustus Berkeley Paget, K.C.B., is the eldest son of the late Sir Arthur Paget, K.C.B., and was born in 1823. He was educated at Charter-house School, and after the usual continental tour, was appointed a clerk in the foreign office. He served in that position from 1840 to 1846, and was then appointed an attaché to the embassy at Paris, in which position he remained until 1852, when he proceeded to Athens as secretary of the legation to the court of Greece. He subsequently served as secretary at the Hague, at Lisbon and Berlin, and in 1858 was appointed minister to Saxony, but shortly after proceeded in a similar capacity to Denmark, where, if we mistake not, he took a prominent part in the negotiations connected with the marriage of the Prince of Wales with the Princess Alexandra, and acquitted himself so satisfactorily that he received the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Bath. Sir Augustus B. Paget was married to a daughter of Count Hohenhausen in 1860, and is now 44 years old.

A "BANK-BREAKER" AT HOMBURG.—*Galignani* says:—"From a letter we have just received from Homburg, we learn that the same Maltese millionaire who in 1865 broke the bank at Baden has renewed his exploits this year. A few days ago he did the same in that town three times running. The Prince of Wales happened to be there at the time, amusing himself with playing a few Napoleons from time to time; the Duke of Hamilton and Mustapha Pacha were also among the visitors. He then started for Berlin, taking Homburg on his way, and at this latter won three hundred thousand francs, but did not break the bank, because the director kept sending bank notes as long as the play lasted. The coolness with which the Maltese matador played struck every one with astonishment, so much so that the director of the Homburg bank called upon him the day after, and told him he had never seen a gentleman play

with the same impassive demeanour, more moved than the bank itself. But the Maltese keeps the money he wins, and does not part. It also appears that he spends his winnings most freely, giving large sums in charity and presents, and that he has thus become well known among the personages who frequent these bathing places. In 1866, it appears, he did not pay any visit to Germany."

VARIETIES.

Why should you judge the American people to be fond of perfumes?—Because they carry cents about them.

A writer, in speaking of bonnets, says the coal-scuttle was in vogue when blushing was known; but both are now obsolete.

A smart youngster hearing his mother remark that she was fond of music, exclaimed, "Then, why don't you buy me a drum?"

"Do you think raw oysters are healthy?" asked a lady of her physician. "Yes," he replied; "I never knew one to be out of health in my life."

The effect of advertising in the newspapers is thus related by an American journal:—"A lady advertised last week for a strayed cow, and the cow came home next day, pulled down the cow-pen fence, bellowed till the milkmaid came, and then put off her own calf till she was milked."

A funny writer advises that when your friends are laid up with the rheumatism, always press them to come over and take tea with you. While such little acts of kindness entail no expense, they procure for you a large reputation for sympathy and neighbourly kindness. With proper discrimination, there is nothing that pays a better profit than 'goodness of heart.'

Not long since a man was brought before a Paris court for not heeding the law "that no dog should go at large without a muzzle." In his defence he alleged that his dog had a muzzle. "How is that?" asked the justice. "Oh," said the defendant, "the cat says nothing as to where the muzzle should be placed, and, as I know my dog hates a muzzle, I put it on his tail."

A Huddersfield clothier had a queer idea of the workings of Providence. On the death of a royal prince everybody went into mourning, and consequently there sprang up a great demand for black cloth. "John," said the old man, with piousunction, to his son, "I have always noticed that when we get heavily into stock in black uniforms, Providence makes a way for us to sell out. The prince died just in the nick of time."

A young gentleman—or an elderly one, we do not remember which—after having paid his addresses to a lady for some time, "popped the question." The lady, in a frightened manner, said, "You scare me, sir." The gentleman did not wish to frighten the lady, and consequently remained quiet for some time, when she exclaimed, "Scare me again." We did not learn how affairs turned out, but should think it was pretty near his turn to be scared.

On one of the occasions when Lord Palmerston was returned as a member for Tiverton, a radical butcher, of the name of Rowcliffe, attracted the attention of the crowd at the hustings by calling out in stentorian tones:—"My Lord, I want to ask you a plain, straightforward question."—"My good friend Rowcliffe," was the reply, "I will give you a plain, straightforward answer." Immense cheering. "My Lord, will you, or will you not, vote for the six-pound franchise?" "Friend Rowcliffe, I will—not—tell—you!" Roars of laughter, and immediate collapse of the butcher.

A COOL FRIEND.—Charles James Fox, the English statesman, being once at Ascot races with his intimate friend, General Conway, missed his snuff-box. The general was lucky enough to discover the thief, and seize him before he could get clear. Upon this thief fell on his knees, and with many tears besought Fox to pardon him and not to expose him to ruin, for he was a poor weaver in great destitution, and this was the first offence against the laws that he had ever committed. Fox was greatly affected, and not only let the offender go, but gave him a guinea. Shortly after this, having occasion to use his box, he found no sign of it in the pocket where he had replaced it, and turning to General Conway he said, "My snuff-box is gone again!"—"Yes," replied the latter, "I saw the scamp take it the second time, when you gave him the money, but I thought I wouldn't interfere again."

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 253.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.,) SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1867.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

News from Europe.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Certain evidence has come into the hands of the metropolitan police authorities, which leads them to believe that Col. Kelly, who was rescued at Manchester, has not left the country, but is now in this city. A detective force is actively engaged in trying to discover his whereabouts and secure his arrest.

New rumours, some of them quite absurd, are in circulation, and serve to keep up the alarm about the Fenians. The government, however, does not relax its vigilance, but rather increases its precautions against any possible disturbance or outrage, especially in Scotland.

Oct. 18.—A dinner was given at Manchester, last evening, to the ministry, at which Earl Derby, Lord Stanley, and nearly all the members of the cabinet were present. In reply to the usual sentiment in favour of the administration, the Premier made a speech, in which he defended the action of the Government on the Reform question, and refuted some of the attacks which had been made upon the representation of the people's bill.—Lord Stanley, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, also addressed the company. He spoke of the disturbed condition of Europe, but declared that, notwithstanding the threatening appearance of affairs, he still entertained hopes that peace would be preserved. While reviewing the present relations of Great Britain with foreign powers, he alluded to the controversy between his government and that of the United States, in regard to the claims for indemnity. This controversy, he said, still remained open, but England had all along dealt with America in a friendly spirit in this discussion, and time was already soothing the irritation which might have arisen on either side of the Atlantic.

Admiral Farragut yesterday entertained the Lords of the Admiralty on board the flagship Franklin, at Portsmouth.

It is reported that the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia have sent a joint note to the Sultan, asking him to cede the Island of Candia to the King of Greece.

The Roman Question.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Times of to-day says, in regard to the Roman situation, that prime minister Ratazzi must order the national troops to Rome, and anticipate the arrival there of both the volunteers of Garibaldi and the regular troops of France. The article concludes by declaring that the boldest policy is the best for Italy, and advising her to seize Rome and then treat with France.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—The *Moniteur* of yesterday, in a leading editorial, reproaches the Italians for violating the laws of nations, disregarding the obligations of solemn treaties, and fostering a dangerous spirit of republicanism in Italy.

The *Moniteur* of this morning asserts that the inhabitants of Rome and the Papal Provinces are loyal to the Pope, and only need assistance to drive the Italian invaders from the soil.

FLORENCE, Oct. 17.—News from the South continues to be favourable to the hopes of the party of action. The Garibaldians have taken possession of the town of Veroli, in the Papal States, where they have entrenched themselves and await the arrival of their bands to increase their numbers sufficiently to enable them to make a further advance. Signor Acerbi, one of the deputies of the Italian parliament, is commander-in-chief of the insurgents in that quarter of the Roman territory.

Reports are hourly received of skirmishes and fights between the Papal troops and the Garibaldians, but accounts are conflicting and it is difficult to say which side has been the most successful.

Oct. 18.—Reinforcements of volunteers recruited in France and Spain for the defence of the Pope, have arrived at Rome. Gen. Menotti Garibaldi, when last heard from, had succeeded in reaching the vicinity of Rome and was still advancing with a considerable force under him.

The troops of King Victor Emmanuel are still

guarding the frontier of the States of the Church, and prevent all persons who have the appearance of belonging to the Garibaldian organization from crossing the boundary line. It is reported that the plan for an insurrection within the walls of Rome has been exposed, and the leaders have been arrested and thrown into prison.

Oct. 20.—A deputation consisting of the members of the Roman municipal council and headed by the Senator of Rome, has had an interview with Pope Pius IX., at which a petition signed by twelve thousand citizens of Rome was presented, praying his Holiness to give his consent to the occupation of Rome by the troops of King Victor Emmanuel.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—Napoleon has made an imperative demand upon the Italian government for the strict observance on the part of Italy of the convention of September. The expedition at Toulon is equipped and ready to sail to the relief of Rome, and only waits for the reply of Italy, which is hourly expected, to the demand of the Emperor. It is believed the Italian government will yield.

Fears are entertained that a collision may take place between the French and Italian forces which are being dispatched towards Rome.

Oct. 20.—It is rumoured to-day that the leading European powers will unite with France in joint intervention for the settlement of the Roman question, and the preservation of peace.

The French cabinet has addressed a circular note to its representatives at foreign courts, solemnly pledging France to enforce the stipulations of the treaty of September. The excitement and anxiety created by the rumours which are continually arising here are very great, and rentes are fluctuating.

All the official journals of Saturday concur in declaring that within 24 hours Italy must announce her determination either to support the revolutionary movement on Rome or to faithfully execute the provisions of the September convention, and France must decide for peace or war accordingly.

Oct. 21, 1 a.m.—No answer has yet been returned by the King of Italy to the ultimatum of the Emperor Napoleon.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The following telegram was received from Florence, dated to-night:—It is reported that Gen. Garibaldi has again escaped from Caprera, and that he left the island on board an American ship. The Garibaldians have appeared in the western district between Rome and the sea. They have taken possession of the railway running between the city of Rome and the seaport of Ostia, and torn up the rails, preventing all communication. It is still believed in Florence that the governments of Italy and France have a perfect understanding with each other, and are really acting together in the treatment of the Roman question.

A reported revolution took place in Rome last night, and that great excitement prevails in Florence. Rumours are afloat that France and Italy intend to arrange for joint occupation of Rome.

Oct. 20.—Official despatches have been received from Rome reporting that two battles have taken place between the insurgents and the Pontifical troops, in which the latter were victorious. The towns of Nevefa and Ortiz, which had been previously occupied by insurgents, were assaulted by the Papal forces and carried by storm.

It was reported at Rome that the Italian prime minister, Ratazzi, had resigned.

GEN. MICHEL'S PARTING ADVICE.—When General Michel was leaving Montreal, on his return home, the Mayor presented an address on the part of the citizens, and Col. Doyle for the Volunteers. The General, in the course of his reply, said:—"I now speak to your whole country, but very especially to you men of Montreal. You are placed in a position held by no other city that I know of in the world. You are placed on the only spot on this vast continent which can be made the receiving-house of one-third of the continent's exterior trade, and you are able to despatch that third to Europe. You have power of

being, and you must be one day or other, one of the most flourishing capitals on the face of the globe. But you are uselessly situated. Your gains some day, if you are unwise penurious, may be taken to pay for your capture. Your very prosperity may be the cause of your ruin. Fortify, arm, open the great water route to the west. As a soldier I tell you that your city and island may be made most powerfully strong at no great expense. Montreal, Kingston, and Prescott, particularly, should immediately be fortified. Your Militia should be made real—your volunteers a second line—while the grand route to the sea by the Ottawa and French river should as soon as possible be undertaken, giving you a backbone of military strength and bringing to your doors the vast trade of the vaster west. I see before me a vision of the west, both of the United States and the Hudson Bay territory pouring its volumes of agricultural wealth by this route to Montreal, and thence to Albany and Quebec to Europe. Lakes Superior and Huron, and the upper rivers pouring forth their wealth. I see unemployed millions of the old world hastening to this land of plenty, and I behold Montreal the undoubted capital and queen of this noble Empire. It is in a reality of the future; and so I say open quickly your canals, develop your resources; fortify and arm, and peace and plenty will be the result."

The *Montreal Gazette* says that the whole of the Volunteer force has now been armed with the best breech-loading weapon which is as yet in existence. 30,000 Snider Enfield Rifles have been distributed among the different volunteer battalions of Ontario and Quebec.

General Stisted is making an inspection tour thro the Western part of the Province.

It was reported in London, Ont., last week, that a silver mine had been discovered in the vicinity of that city.

The discovery of a salt well near the Widder station of the Grand Trunk Railway has caused some excitement in that locality.

The question of utilizing the water from the Lachine rapids for manufacturing purposes is assuming considerable importance in Montreal, and two companies are applying for charters to carry out the object.

The *Quebec Chronicle* says there was a heavy fall of snow on the mountains behind the *Cote Beauséjour* during the violent nor-east storm which prevailed on Saturday night last.

A man named Neddo, at Chatham, who was in the habit of insulting ladies on the street, has been treated to a free ride on a three-cornered rail, a suit of tar and feathers having been previously bestowed upon him. At the conclusion of the performance a crowd of boys rotten-egged him down the street.

Mr. Charles Baubury, cheese manufacturer of East Nissouri, departed suddenly last week with \$7,000 or \$8,000 in gold, leaving the farmers who contributed the milk to his factory minus their share of the proceeds. This is a development of the cheese factory enterprise which is not very highly appreciated by the farmers of Nissouri. Along with Baubury a certain doctor who kept a drug store in Ingersoll also departed, taking with him, although a married man and a father, the wife of a respectable mechanic named Haddock, and forgetting to pay debts amounting to about \$2,000 in all.

Circulars have been issued by the Assistant Adjutant General of Militia, Colonel McDougall, requesting district staff officers to forward the name of one individual from each district to the military department at Ottawa, who will be willing to meet at some central place, (either Ottawa or Montreal) on a day to be hereafter named, with the view to the formation of a Dominion Rifle Association, and for the purpose of framing a code of rules for its guidance, as well as the formation of district affiliated branches of the association, on the same principle as the national association of England. Militia officers as well as civilians are not debarred the privilege of attending and becoming members.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.
Weekly Journal of Local and General
Information.
Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two
Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY IN
advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE
FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

One line, first insertion	0 50
Each subsequent insertion	0 12 1/2
One to ten lines, first insertion	0 70
Each subsequent insertion	0 16
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 02

All Communications for the MERCURY to be ad-
dressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.



THE MADOC MERCURY AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20.

The Commercial Bank Failure.

The news of the suspension of specie payment by the Commercial Bank of Canada, which reached this village early on Tuesday morning—created a great deal more of excitement and sensation than anything in the way of gold news has lately been capable of effecting. As a rule, the majority of the people in this neighbourhood are not much troubled with the necessity of making deposits with banking institutions; but, as it happened at this particular time some of the parties who have realized a little by the gold excitement, were depositors with the Belleville Branch of the Commercial Bank. Relying upon the high encomiums lately pronounced in the County Council upon the management and stability of the institution, as well as upon the assurances of the Press, that the panic, of which some symptoms were manifested a few days before, was a "silly" one, and that the Bank was perfectly safe, they, as well as others, who had smaller sums on deposit, left them undisturbed. We hope it may prove, in the end, that their trust was well-founded, and that they may suffer only temporary inconvenience, and not ultimate loss. For ourselves, although we noted these quasi authoritative statements as to the condition of the Bank, we did not feel competent to express any opinion on the point, or to give any advice one way or the other; as, having elsewhere witnessed bank panics, we have always noticed, in spite of all the assurances of interested persons and champions of the public welfare, that there was no occasion for distrust, a suspension of specie payments—continued for longer or shorter periods—was the general result of the uneasy and suspicious temper exhibited by the public at large at such times; and that the notes of the failing banks, however well "secured," seldom fetched anything like their full value, and never soon enough for the convenience of the majority of the holders of the bills at the time of the suspension. We believe that some of the more prudent and cautious took the same view of the matter, and finding that they were urged to use their influence to uphold the credit of the Bank, concluded that its position was not so sound as it should be, and at once forwarded for redemption such of its bills as they had on hand; and others, believing that "where there is smoke, there must be some fire," withdrew a portion of their deposits just in the nick of time,—arguing that if the Bank was in a safe position, the withdrawal of their deposits would not injure it; and that if it was shaky, they had better take care of themselves. In fact, had less been said about the matter, in the way of puffing up the Commercial Bank, it would

probably have been better for that institution; but the very efforts that were made to prove how prudently the directors were acting in reducing the amount of the stock, and to show that the Bank would not be embarrassed by the failure of Buchanan & Co., had directly the contrary effect to what was intended and desired.

The suspension is a serious matter to the farmers of this locality, many of whom, tempted by the high prices for grain at Belleville, have sold freely in that market. The satisfaction they felt, that they were thus retrieving the consequences of a short crop, is now considerably damped by the knowledge that they have taken their pay in bills that are now no longer current at their face value.

On the 30th September, the condition of the Bank was represented by these figures:—

LIABILITIES.	
Promissory notes in circulation not bearing interest	\$1,248,979
Balances due to other banks	400,391
Cash deposits, not bearing interest	1,413,622
Cash deposits, bearing interest	1,594,056
Total	\$1,657,048
ASSETS.	
Coin, bullion and Provincial notes	708,141
Landed or other property of the bank	277,687
Government securities	400,000
Promissory notes or bills of other banks	103,281
Balances due from other banks	174,231
Notes and bills discounted and cash credits accounts	6,975,857
Other debts due to the bank not included under the foregoing heads	468,782
Total	\$9,140,982

The amount owing by the bank to the public was over four millions and a half of dollars. Of this amount over three millions was owing to depositors, and a little over a million and a quarter to bill-holders. The amount owing other banks is very small; and they will not in any way suffer by the stoppage of the Commercial. So far as they are concerned, there is not the least cause for alarm or uneasiness. The other banks are all new or strong. There is no cause for excitement or panic; and we may safely rely on the good sense of the community to avoid causing any needless evil.—Leader.

The following telegram is from the President of the Bank:—

Toronto, Oct. 21.

You will please communicate the following statement to the public:—

The directors of the Commercial Bank of Canada deeply regret that, owing to the continued drain upon the resources of the Bank by the withdrawal of deposit, and their inability to obtain adequate assistance from any source, they have been compelled to determine upon a suspension of specie payment. The directors, notwithstanding this untoward event, have every reason to adhere to their former opinion that all claims against the Bank will be satisfied in full, and a surplus realised for the shareholders, to which end their utmost efforts will be directed.

R. J. CARTWRIGHT,
President.

Gold Mining Intelligence.

We paid a flying visit yesterday (Friday) to Eldorado, to see how affairs are progressing in that locality.—At the Richardson Mine, we found a number of men busily employed on the substantial stone-building in course of erection for the crushing machinery. The walls are now several feet high, but the building cannot be completed by the time originally designed—the 1st of November—although it will probably be finished before the winter fairly sets in. The engine, and two five-stamp batteries, are upon the ground, but the boiler has not yet arrived. The machinery, we understand, is from the Canada Engine Works of Mr. E. E. Gilbert, of Montreal.—A great mass of rock from the original shaft, is piled away ready to be crushed; while the richer and selected portions, are stowed away separately in barrels. Some

of these specimens we examined, and in all of them the gold was plainly visible, and abundant in quantity. During the last week, another rich discovery has been made near the surface, a short distance from the first shaft, yielding, we are informed, much as six ounces to the pan. The place, however, from which it was taken, was carefully covered over at the time we were there.—Another shaft is being sunk near the original Richardson Mine; as well as another, just commenced, on the Belleville Company's land.

We then proceeded to Upper Eldorado, and looked in at Messrs. Scott & Taylor's crushing mill; but at that time the proprietors were not present, and the machinery was not in motion. We therefore, in company with Mr. James St. Charles, extended our trip as far as Keller's Bridge, to see the new opening on Messrs. Sanderson & Unwin's land, 24 in the 6th concession, from which, within the last few days, some fine shows of gold have been taken, and where, we heard, the gold was to be seen in the rock. Before getting there, we met Mr. Unwin on his way out to Madoc, and learned from him that it was true they had obtained several fine specimens of gold, but that those which had been left in the rock had been broken off and carried away by some persons unknown.—The opening is at present small, but the lode between the talcose slate walls is considered a promising one. We were shown a small piece of rock from it, containing gold, in possession of Mr. Brosseau, of the "San Francisco," close to the spot.

Returning to Upper Eldorado, we found that steam had in the meantime been got up, and that the stamping battery was at work. Col. Campbell, the Inspector of the Quinte Division, and several gentlemen from Belleville, were present, watching the operation of the machinery, which has been run at intervals during the week, so as to be got into perfect working order. Nothing in the way of extracting gold, however, has been as yet attempted, as the amalgamating plates are not quite ready, and will require a few more days' time to get into thorough condition.

NOTICE.

MR H. G. VENNOR, of the GEOLOGICAL COMMISSION, Montreal, expects to visit all the shafts known to him, through out MADOC TOWNSHIP, during the Month of NOVEMBER for the purpose of procuring Samples of Rock, for Assay in Montreal, and reporting on those of a favorable nature. He is desirous of having a complete list as possible of all Mines at present being carried on in this Township, exceeding the depth of Fifteen or Twenty feet, and consequently requests parties employed in such, to leave a note of their Lot and Range at the Office of this Paper, before the 1st of November next.

Singular Discovery of a Set of Burglars' Tools.

On Saturday morning, the 19th inst., as a lad named Richmond was searching for a flag staff in an opening in the sidewalk alongside Mr. E. D. O'Flynn's brick-store, he accidentally found a bunch of skeleton keys, carefully wrapped up in an india-rubber pouch. Supposing them to be nails, he took them into the store, when, their real character being recognized, a further search was at once instituted. The result was, that in different places, hidden underneath the sloping board from the foot of the wall to the side-wall, a centre bit, several drills, and a number of steel models of safe-keys, were found to have been secreted. How long they had been there, is a matter about which opinions differ. It is thought, by some that these implements—which have clearly done service before, as the heads of the drills are considerably battered—had been left there since the time that Den Thompson and Wright were arrested on suspicion of burglary; while others point out that in that case, and considering the amount of rain that has fallen since that time, the tools would have been much more rusted than they are.

The question then is, whether these implements belong to the gang who were routed by the arrival of the police lately stationed here, or whether they are the property of others who know how to use them, and were preparing for future operations. The set, which is not a very perfect one, but still quite sufficient for all "practical purposes" in a country village, was examined with much curiosity. The discovery

will probably, however, frustrate any attempts at burglary—if contemplated—for the present.

WOLVERINES.—Several of these wild animals have recently been trapped in the neighbourhood of Wade's Lake, and in the Stony Settlement, Tudor. One of these "painters," trapped by Mr. P. Gunter, was so large, that when placed on its hind legs, the fore-paws rested on a man's shoulders.—Two or three others have been seen and heard in unpleasant vicinity to travellers after dark in Tudor.

Gun-shot Accident.—On Thursday morning, one of the miners employed at Messrs. Hill & Kershaw's lead mine, in Tudor, was accidentally shot, while in bed, by one of his companions. The latter had just taken down a gun to cap, and when laying it down, the gun unexpectedly went off, and the charge was lodged in the hip of the sleeping man. We have not heard what was the result of the injury.

LONDON, Oct. 21 (p. m.).—Despatches from the continent to this hour report that the Italo-Roman situation has improved very much.

Italy satisfies the demands of France relative to an exact observance of the terms and fulfilment of the duties imposed by the September convention, and it is hoped that war between the two countries has been averted thereby. There are no more French troops going to Toulon and the force which was held ready to sail at that port has been debarked. All the war preparations ordered in France have been countermanded.

Gen. Cialdini of the Italian army succeeds Rattazzi as prime minister of the king and will proceed to form a new cabinet having an anti-revolutionary policy.

FLORENCE Oct. 22.—Reports are in circulation that Gen. Garibaldi has not only eluded the vigilance of the government in making his escape from Caprera but has succeeded in reaching Italy and is now with his son Menotti.

The ministerial crisis is now ended. Gen. Cialdini has been unable to form a new cabinet and has given up the task. It is probable that Rattazzi may remain in office with perhaps a few changes in his ministry. The popular agitation is very great from one end of Italy to the other. An extremely bitter feeling is shown against France, while the government of the King is loaded with reproaches by the people for yielding to the dictation of Napoleon. There have been several demonstrations of indignation in Florence. The populace gather in great crowds beneath the windows of the government offices and shout for Rome as the capital of Italy.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

\$5 REWARD!

THE ABOVE REWARD will be paid for such information as will lead to the CONVICTION of the Parties who on the nights of the 14th and 15th instant rambled round my House and Barn, Firing Shots and otherwise disturbing my Family when I was from home.

THOMAS THOMSON,
Lot 15, 5th Concession, Madoc.

October 17th, 1867.

Sheep for Sale!

THREE COTSWOLD RIMS.—(One 2 years old, and Two Yearlings), bred from imported Stock. They sheared last season from 16 to 17½ lbs. of washed Wool. Apply to W. UNWIN, Kellar's Bridge, Madoc.

Notice to Trespassers!

NOTICE is hereby Given that Trespassers on the following Lots will be prosecuted:—

West Half of 27 in the 1st Concession, Madoc.

West Half of 29 in the 2nd

Ottawa, Sept. 5, 1867. JOHN C. T. COCHRANE, Proprietor.

E. D. O'FLYNN

Will pay the HIGHEST PRICE for GREEN and DRY HIDES, Delivered at his Warehouse, Madoc, Sept. 12, 1867.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED AT THE MADOC MERCURY OFFICE With Taste and Dispatch.

SUPPORT THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS!

TO RENT.

THE BUILDING known as BRISCO'S TANNERY, opposite Jones's Grist-mill, in the Village of Madoc. For Terms, apply at the MERCURY Office.

PIERCE, PARKER & CO.,

Real Estate Agents,

Office, opposite Royal Hotel, MADOC, C.W.

WE OFFER FOR SALE a large amount of the CHOICEST MINERAL LANDS in Canada. These lands were selected from the Government Geological Surveys, and noted among the BEST Mineral Lands.

Persons wishing to purchase

VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY,

Will please call and examine our LIST of LANDS located in the Townships of MADOC, MARMORA, and ELZEVIE.

MAPS, comprising a full Geological, and Provincial Land Surveyor's Report, together with Specimens of the ROCK from each Lot, furnished parties buying.

ESTIMATES PERFECT, CROWN PATENTS accompanying each Deal.

SURVEYS made, Abstracts procured, and Taxes paid for Non-residents.

MINERAL LANDS and MINING STOCKS bought and sold on Commission, Madoc, July, 1867.

Folding Window Shades.

CAROTHERS, McGLASHAN & CO.

Manufacturers of Window Shades,

(Next door to PARKER'S HOTEL, STIRLING.)

ARE NOW Prepared to Supply FOLDING WINDOW

SHADES, of all Dimensions and Colours.

All Orders promptly executed at the shortest notice.

Stirling, August, 1867.

VICTORIA GOLD MINES.

THREE MINE are situated on Lots No. 26 in the 9th con.

29 in the 10th, and 28 in the 11th concession of Madoc—

From the two first named, as assayed from rock on the surface

were made on July 31st, by Mr. W. Yorkoff, and one yielded at

the rate of \$1 in silver, and \$8.40 in gold to the ton. The re-

turn from 29 in the 10th was \$14 in gold, from the surface.

Part of these lots are for sale, together with a few others in

the 1, 2, and 3rd concessions of Elzevir.

For particulars, apply to JAMES WHITE, Representative of

the Victoria Gold Mining Co., Port Hope;—or to GEORGE

WHITE,—Residence, Madoc Village.

These Lots will be disposed of on favourable terms,—at low

figures for cash down.

August 2, 1867. JAMES WHITE.

Mining Lands For Sale!

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale his FARM, of 200 ACRES.

Lot No. 15 in the Fifth Concession of Madoc, only two

acres from the RICHARDSON MINE.

Apply on the premises to the owner.

Or to C. GREAM, Madoc. THOMAS THOMPSON.

JOHN DALE,
MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

MONEY TO LOAN.

A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS to Lend on good Real Estate security. Apply to C. GREAM, Conveyancer, Madoc.

Mineral Lands FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE.

1,000 ACRES of MINERAL LANDS For Sale, or to

LEASE, in the Gold Regions of MADOC, or to

ADJOINING TOWNSHIPS.

For further particulars, apply to T. A. MITCHELL, North

American Hotel, Madoc,—or to M. B. McQUEEN, Office over

A. F. Wood's store, Madoc.

Madoc, June 1st, 1867.

Village Lots, for Building Purposes, at Reasonable Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale Fifty Eligible

Building Lots, situated in the immediate vicinity

of his Grist Mill, and contiguous to the Southern portion of

the village of Madoc.

All parties desirous of securing a place of residence in a

healthy locality and a desirable neighbourhood, will be treated

on favourable terms, both as regards price and terms of

payment. Title indisputable. Apply to

CHARLES KIRK, on the premises.

The "New Dominion" Hotel, Millbridge, Hastings Road.

GOLD-MINERS will find Every Accommodation at the "New Dominion."—Moderate Charges, the Best Liquors, Comfortable Beds, and Good Stabling.

—A new name but the old stand, and the old attention to all friends.

ISAAC GOLDING.

TO MINING COMPANIES.

THE MINING INTEREST in some very important Lots in MADOC, MARMORA and HUNGERFORD, to be disposed of. For further information, apply to

J. IVES, 330 Craig Street, Montreal.

Mineral Rights!

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

PORTIONS of the Whole of LOTS 11 and 13 in the Thirteenth Concession of HUNTINGDON. The Grants from Lot 11 has been assayed, and both Gold and Silver found.

For further particulars apply in writing to the Owner, R. R. PERRY, or to

CHARLES GREAM.

Conveyancer and Land Agent, Madoc.

MURDOCH, REID, & UNWIN, CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS,

AND

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, MADOC.

ORES CAREFULLY TESTED AND ANALYZED. Mineral Lands for Lease or Sale.

McLeod & Carre,

ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, ARCHITECTS, DRAFTSMEN, and PATENT SOLICITORS, 187 1-2, Front Street, BELLEVILLE.

McLEOD, GAVILLER, KENNEDY & Co., MADOC.

William Baldwin Sullivan,

LATE OF TORONTO,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.

Land and Mining Business promptly and carefully attended to. Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, and other documents, prepared on the shortest notice.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk,

Will be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

Mr. GREAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England.)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

MISS DRISCOLL,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER
Stamping, &c. Cooper Street, Madoc.

MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

THE HASTINGS HOUSE,

Madoc Village, C. W.

THIS OLD ESTABLISHED HOTEL has been lately Re-fitted and furnished anew, and will be found in all its appointments to be unsurpassed for comfort. Charges as of old, ONE DOLLAR per day. A good Livery Yard and Stabling attached to the Premises.

The best Brands of Liquors supplied at the Bar.

LYMAN MOON, Proprietor

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, Oct. 26, 1867.

ASHES	\$5.00	100 lbs.
WHEAT (Fall)	\$1.25	
Spring	\$1.10	
BARLEY	75c	
RYE	75c	
OATS	75c	
PEAS	40c	
PORK	65.000c	
HIDES	80.000c	
BUTTER	60.000c	
SHEEPSKINS	15c	
EGGS	10c	

Belleville Markets.

Fall Wheat, \$1.30; Spring Wheat, \$1.20; Potash, \$4.50; Hides, \$7.50; Sheepskins, \$3.75; Barley, 75c; Rye, 80c; Peas, 70c.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Much inconvenience was felt throughout the West this season, owing to the long-continued drought. Farmers are having recourse to cisterns, built so as to collect the rain water at all seasons of the year, and thus be prepared for such emergencies.

The county of Prince Edward is experiencing a strong temperance revival. Two towns have declared for prohibition, and an effort is being made to secure the complete suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors throughout the county.—*Trenton Courier*.

The celebrated Canadian horse, Melton, has made such splendid time in the United States that now the owners have difficulty in getting a match for two miles and repeat against him. A few years ago Melton was offered for sale in Canada at \$800, but found no buyers. Now he could not be bought for as many thousands.

There is a report that several car loads of arms have been discharged at Potsdam or Malone for the use of the Fenians, and that they have been conveyed into the country bordering on the St. Lawrence, and secreted to be ready, when required by the Brotherhood. The report seems hardly worthy of credence, considering the bankrupt state of the Order; but it is believed by respectable people at Prescott and other points down the river.

On the 31st of October, 1517, Martin Luther nailed his ninety-five theses against the doctrine of indulgences upon the door of the Wittenburg Church. The Lutherans of the States propose celebrating the three hundredth and fiftieth return of this day, one of the most momentous in the history of Protestant Christianity, and will devote the thank offerings made upon that day to the endowment of some of their institutions of learning.

A Newfoundland paper complains of the wilful and wanton destruction of the woods which is continually going on in that colony, predicting that at the present rate of destruction, fuel will be unobtainable in a very few years. We are equally careless here in Canada with our forests. Some parts of the country are completely denuded, to the grievous discomfort of man and beast, and yet no one seems disposed to lay out plantations, and thereby improve the appearance as well as the value of his lands.

The report has been circulated that the general government has instructed the post office officials that the local governments and their departments are not to be held exceptions to the general rules on postage—that is, they will have to pay postage on letters received or sent the same as private individuals. As a result of this rule it is probable that the government of Ontario will insist upon the pre-payment of all letters sent to it or its departments. This is the only course open to it to prevent the incurrence of an annual charge rather serious in amount.

The Nova Scotia members have engaged one flat of the new wing of the Russell House for their exclusive use during the session at Ottawa. Quarters for members are hard to find, and the rates demanded are very high.

The Ottawa Citizen says:—"We learn that within the last few days Messrs. J. T. & W. Pennock, of our city, have negotiated the purchase of the iron location at Arnprior, heretofore owned by the Hon. Billa Flint, of Belleville, for the "Peter Bell Iron Association," of Boston, a wealthy American Company noted for their push and enterprise. The purchase money was paid down in cash. Operations are, we are informed, to be commenced at once with a large staff of men."

NOVA SCOTIA GOLD FIELDS.—The Halifax Reporter says:—"We were shown a pile of precious metal the other day, at the office of Messrs. Huse & Lowell, that was decidedly interesting—about \$32,000 in gold ingots, the products of last month's work at the Palmerston, Wellington, Hayden and Dorby Companies Diggings at Sherbrooke; also from the Sherbrooke Mining Company's, the Ophir, Montreal Mining Association, Renfrew, Mount Unisack, Wine Harbour, Oldham, Tangier, and Montague Gold Mines. The greater part of the yellow metal, however, came from the Sherbrooke district. The 'pile' was brought to the city last Saturday, and was shipped to the United States per steamer Alhambra yesterday. Returns like the above afford a gratifying evidence of the value of our gold mines; and prove that it only requires well directed skill and energy to make them yield handsomely."

FOR NEW ZEALAND.—The emigration from this county to the far-off land of New Zealand has been very extensive during the past week. On Tuesday last week, W. Scott and family, consisting of two daughters and a son, left for their new home. They

were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. J. Ross, Mr. and Robt. Hunt and Miss Bella Crombie—nine in all, who go by way of Panama. To-day witnesses the departure of Mr. and Mrs. William Dickie and nine children, Mrs. James Dickie, her son and his wife and her daughter, and Mr. and Mrs. Ross and two children—nineteen in all, who will first cross the Atlantic to Liverpool, and thence by way of the Cape of Good Hope to the Antipodes. We regret their departure, but wish them all abundant success in their new homes. We learn that a number of others in the vicinity of Galt contemplate emigration likewise, should the experiment of their friends prove favourable.—*Dunfries Reformer*.

The Toronto Telegraph says:—"The spirit of economy that is to actuate the government of Ontario is evidenced by the fact that the Hon. J. S. Macdonald will conduct in person the Crown business at the present assizes. The actual amount thus saved is not so much the consideration as the evidence thereby given that in every possible way the expenses of the government are to be kept down to the lowest possible point consistent with the effective administration of the affairs of the Province. None who call to mind Mr. Macdonald's career in the past could doubt that such would be the case in any government which had him for his head, yet this early practical exemplification of his principles will not be without due weight. In thus assuming the performance of duties which use has made almost extra-official, he gives the best possible proof that under his administration the people's money is not to be wasted in unnecessary patronage."

The Maritime Provinces papers are filled with discussions respecting the "situation" in Nova Scotia. The Anti journals appear undecided in their views, but the indications are in the direction of an acceptance of the Union. The St. John News (Union) says:—"With regard to Mr. Howe the case stands thus: If he assume the attitude of a repealer, his efforts as such must be counteracted by all lawful and judicious means. If he accept the Union but differ in policy from the Central Government on matters of importance, his place will be in opposition. But if he accepts the Union, and finds his views of Dominion policy, accordant with those of the Government, what can be but a Ministerial coalition?"

THIS YEAR'S CROPS.—It is said that buckwheat and late-sowed wheat have suffered considerably in this locality, from the frosts of the past few weeks. In some places the oats have been scalded. In the district between Quebec and Montreal, wheat, barley, and oats are reported as being quite superb. All through the Eastern Townships, also, everything has turned out well, especially hay, of which there is a large yield. The only complaints we hear are with regard to the potato blight, which is causing a great deal of damage in some sections of the Province.

PEAT FUEL.—Many of our readers may not be aware that the manufacture of peat fuel has been commenced in the vicinity of Quebec on rather an extensive scale. Some ten years ago, Mr. Richard Freeman, late proprietor of the "Sherbrooke Freeman," pointed out to the owners of a strip of bog land in the Parish of St. Ambrose, the practicability of turning the earth of what was then considered a perfectly useless swamp into a valuable article of fuel. His suggestion was never acted upon, and the ground remained untouched until this summer, when an offer was made by Mr. Freeman, and eagerly accepted by the different proprietors of the lots, to buy up the whole 150 acres composing the swamp. The new proprietor immediately went vigorously to work, draining and preparing the land for the successful manufacture of peat fuel. He has now between 20 and 30 men employed every week, and expresses a willingness to sign a contract to furnish fifty thousand cords of peat from off his property, to be delivered as it is manufactured. A cheap article of fuel is growing to be a necessity here, more and more every year, as fire-wood becomes scarcer and dearer, and it is certainly to be hoped that this new manufacturing enterprise will prove alike beneficial to the public at large and remunerative to its energetic projector.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

Specimens of quartz presumed to contain gold and silver have been shown by Mr. Ellerbeck as having been procured from lots 19 and 20 in the first concession of the township of Hinchinbrook, owned by Gerald of Kingston. Mr. Ramage has given a certificate expressing his belief that the specimens were obtained comparatively near the surface.—*K. News*.

THE GALWAY LEAD MINE.—Peterboro, Oct. 17.—Professor Robb, of Montreal, has just returned from an inspection of this mine, which is owned by Messrs. H. Rogers, H. Calcutt, J. Stevenson & Bro., and pronounces it the richest deposit of silver-bearing lead

on the American continent. A shaft is being put rapidly into the rock, and the work will be kept all winter.

Gen. Doyle has been appointed Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia, and Col. Harding, O. Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick. These appointments are only temporary. As soon as arrangements can be perfected, civilians, of course, will be pointed to these important offices.

The sum of \$300 will, it is said, be the allowance of members of the Legislature of Quebec. This is quite sufficient to compensate them for the expense to which they may be put in attending Parliament.

VARIETIES.

"I'll drop in as I pass," as the rain said to the open skylight.

The centre of the United States has been definitely fixed. It is the city of Columbus, State of Nebraska—sixty-six miles west of Omaha.

Young doctors should not grumble because they find it difficult to get into practice. They will certainly to succeed if they only have the patients.

"Were you drunk, Samuel, when you broke the window?"—"No, I was exhilarated; drunkenness is the stupid condition that comes after the exhilaration is over," replied Sam.

A curate having been reprimanded by his bishop for attending a ball, the former replied, "My lord, I wore a mask."—"Oh, well," said the bishop, "it puts a new face on the affair."

At a school at Wallsend, near Newcastle, the master asked a class of boys the meaning of the word "appetite." After a short pause, one little boy said, "I know, sir; when I'm eatin' I'm appy, and when I'm done I'm tight."

A lady having accidentally broken a smelling-bottle, her husband, who was very petulant, said to her, "I declare, my dear, everything that belongs to you is more or less broken."—"True," replied the lady, "for even you are a little cracked."

M. Lacombe fought a duel with Louis Blanc's brother, M. Charles Blanc, who would have been killed if luckily the ball of the pistol had not struck a silver coin in his waistcoat pocket. On hearing the poet Mery said, "that was a good investment."

There is nothing that is properly evil that can befall a good man; for reason has armed him against ambitious prospects, insatiable avarice, and low and sordid actions. Prudence and integrity are also accidents, and draw good out of everything; and constancy and resolution of the good man are the grace and dignity of the picture.

Some amusing mistakes caused by the mixing of the type, occur in a contemporary's report of the Lleyen and Eifonydd Agricultural Society's show. One place we read that "the cheering with which the toast was received was (exclusive of potatoes) in proportion to the size of his farm; and in another, 'all knew the great interest taken by him in agriculture, and the great, really, tremendous, and worthy president appeared to think it unnecessary to proceed with any eulogiums.'" Funniest of all, however, we find amongst the prizes, under the head "servants," "For the best fed and actioned donkey (shod), £1."

SHUTTLING UP ACNTY.—Aunt Betsy was trying to persuade little Jack to retire at sunset, using an argument that all the little chickens went to roost that time. "Yes," said little Johnny, "but the hen always goes with them." Aunt tried no more arguments with him.

CUT FOR CUT.—Many years ago a gentleman Paris, amusing himself in the Palais Royal, observed while he was carefully scanning some pamphlets a bookseller's shop, a suspicious-looking fellow standing rather too near him. The gentleman was dressed according to the fashion of the times, in a coat with a prodigious number of silver tags and tassels, upon which the thief had a design, and the gentleman, willing to disappoint him, turned his head another way to give him an opportunity. The thief immediately set to work, and in a trice twisted off seven of the silver tags. The gentleman perceived and drawing out a pen-knife, caught the fellow by the ear, and cut it off close by the head. "Murder! murder!" cried the thief. "Robbery! robbery!" cried the gentleman. Upon this, the thief, in a passion, throwing them at the gentleman, roared, "It is your tags and buttons."—"Very well," said the gentleman, throwing it back in the like manner, "there is your ear."